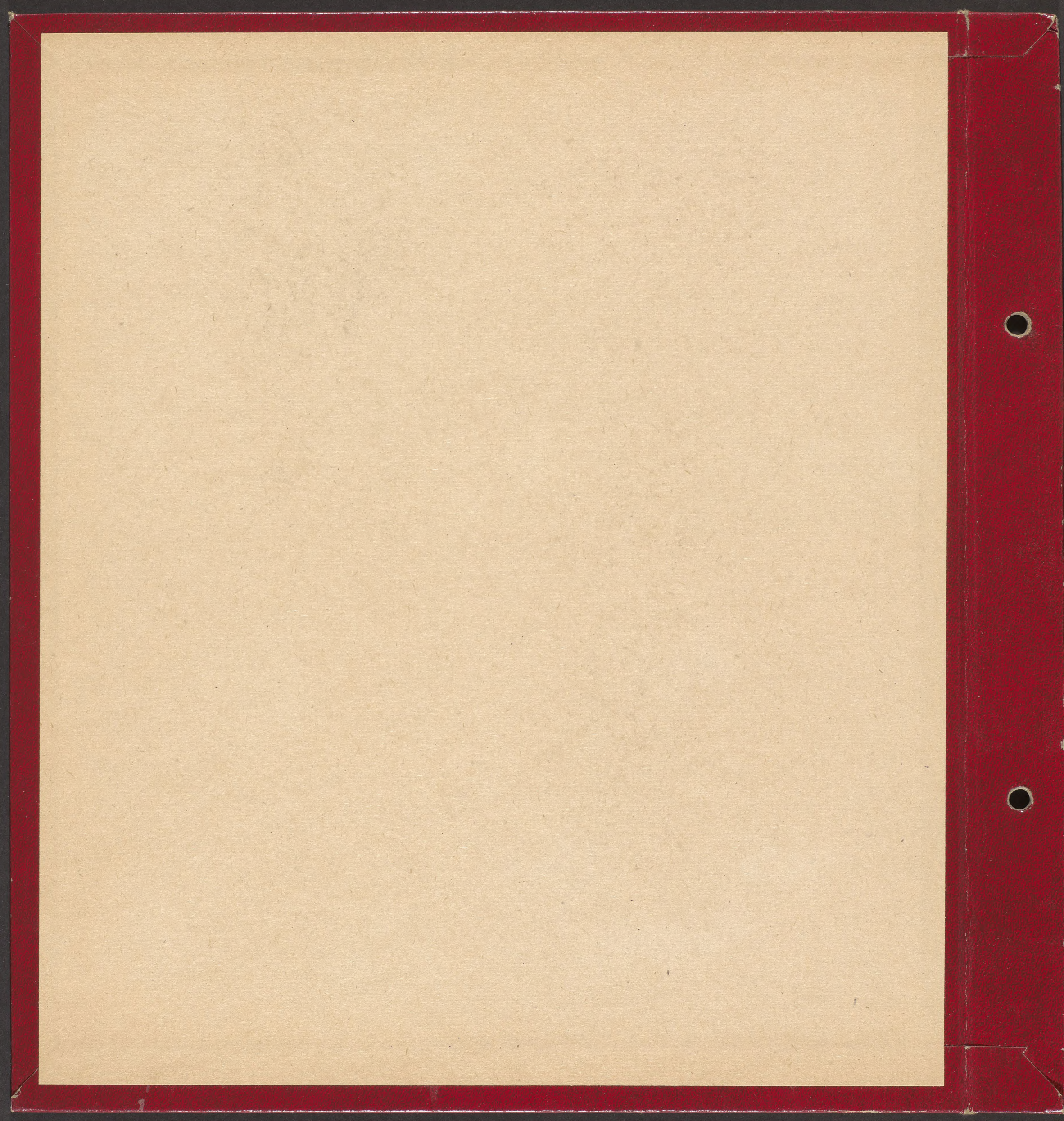


#2 M. CALDWELL BUTLER



Scrap Book



Butler Offers Bill Creating Roanoke Area Commission

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND—A bill creating a Roanoke Metropolitan Area Commission was introduced in the House Thursday by Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke in fulfillment of a campaign promise.

The commission would be composed of members from the governing bodies of Roanoke, Salem, Vinton and Roanoke County and its functions would be advisory only.

Butler, one of the five Republicans in the House, said if the commission is created by the Legislature it will not accomplish anything that the governing bodies could not do themselves except he feels that the General Assembly will give the commission status.

Butler said he believes a co-operative effort to work out governmental problems common to the entire Roanoke Valley has been needed a long time.

"I'm taking the lead because nobody has done it before and I think that it is important that it be started," Butler said.

He sought no co-patrons on the bill which was referred to the Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns by Speaker E. Blackburn Moore.

Cost of operating the commission would be borne by the participating governing bodies if the bill becomes law and they use it to establish the commission. It is only enabling legislation.

Under Butler's bill the commission would be composed of 11 members—three from Roanoke City Council, one from Salem Town Council, one from Vinton Town Council, two from the Roanoke County Board of Supervisors plus four citizens selected by the first seven.

Mayor Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke was the only head of the four local governing bodies who said he had any knowledge of the bill.

Anderson, who said he saw a rough draft of the measure last weekend, remarked that he is "certainly in sympathy with the objectives of the bill" although he does not want to pass judgment on it until he has seen it in its final form.

Mayor Shirley D. Crowder of Vinton said he saw no reason why the bill couldn't be beneficial to the Roanoke Valley. "I'll say this," he added, "it's not going to hurt anything."

Edwin G. Terrell, chairman of the county board of supervisors, said he certainly had no objection to the bill being introduced as long as it is only permissive, or enabling, legislation. However, he said he hadn't had time to make up his mind about its merits.

Mayor James I. Moyer of Salem said he had not thought about the bill at all. He reserved comment until after he has seen it in finished form.



M. Caldwell Butler

BUTLER BILL

Study Of Valley Govt. Asked

By Frank Hancock
World-News Political Writer

RICHMOND—Roanoke Metropolitan Area Commission to study government in the valley and possible combinations of some of the health, safety and welfare services would be set up under a bill introduced today in the House of Delegates by Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke.

The commission would be composed of members from Roanoke, Salem, Vinton and Roanoke County. Butler said the "unfortunate sewer contro-

versy would not have occurred had there been such a commission" and that similar problems will arise.

★ ★
Duplication in such service as fire protection might be better coordinated, Butler said.

He added, "The growing urbanization of the Roanoke Valley is continuously creating new governmental problems and no effective effort is being made to solve them."

"Annexation, even if successful, will only scratch the surface."

Butler had proposed such a commission in his election campaign last fall. His bill provides that Roanoke City Council would appoint three members to the commission, two would be appointed by the Roanoke County Board of Supervisors and one each by the Salem and Vinton town councils.

★ ★
Four additional members would be chosen by the majority vote of the seven appointees. The commission would meet Oct. 1 for organization if the bill is passed.

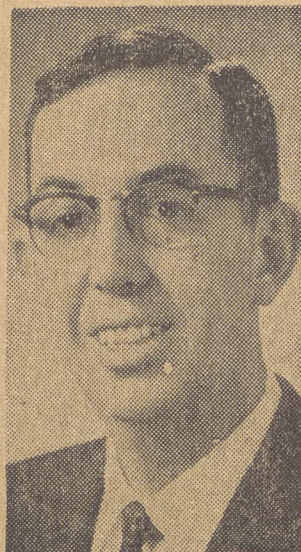
The commission would make a thorough study of the governmental operations in the valley and make recommendations. It would also recommend any changes in law which it would consider necessary to carry out joint operations.

In reply to a newsman's question, Butler said such a commission could eventually lead to consolidation of the four governments.

At present, he said, there is no agency which is carrying out the functions he proposes.



Sen. James C. Turk



Del. M. Caldwell Butler

Highway Safety Study Proposed

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — Bills creating a commission on motor vehicles and traffic safety were introduced in the House and Senate Friday by Republican members of the General Assembly from Southwest Virginia.

Sen. James C. Turk of Radford

put in the bill on the Senate side and a companion bill was introduced in the House by Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke.

The bills proposed a 11-member commission to make a study of traffic laws and other phases of automobile traffic with the aim of cutting down accidents on Virginia's highways which last year killed 852 persons and injured 20,036 others.

The bills appropriate \$10,000 to finance the cost of the study by the commission to be composed of two senators, three House members and six citizens appointed by the governor.

Co-patrons on Butler's House bill were Del. Joseph C. Poff of Floyd County, Del. Kenneth I. Devore of Christiansburg and Del. William H. Ellifrits of Strasburg.

Turk, Butler Seeking Way to Cut Accidents

By Frank Hancock
World-News Political Writer

RICHMOND — Growing highway tolls and the hodge-podge of laws which govern traffic in Virginia have prompted two Republican legislators to propose a thorough study of all the laws.

Sen. James Turk of Radford and Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke entered similar resolutions in the Senate and House today calling for the establishment of a Commission of Motor Vehicles and Traffic Safety.

Butler said several other states, including New York and Maryland, have committees which, between sessions of their legislatures, study traffic problems and effective laws to reduce the problems.

★ ★

He also noted that 60 bills have already been introduced in the House and Senate which are related to traffic safety.

Some of these must of necessity be passed, Butler said, but there should be provision for an overall study in the future.

The resolution states that 852 people were killed on Virginia highways in 1961 and approximately 20,036 were injured, many permanently.

Economic loss to the state and its citizens exceeded \$127 million, the resolution says.

The commission would be composed of 11 members with the chairman and six members named by the governor. The president of the Senate would ap-

point two and the speaker of the House would name three.

It would make a thorough investigation of all phases of the problems of safety on the highways and report to the governor and the General Assembly by Sept. 1, 1963.

The commission would look into such things as driver education, licensing of juvenile and adult drivers, traffic schools, the habitual minor traffic offenders, penalties and revocation of permits.

Also studied would be the drugged driver, those using tranquilizers, the drinking driver, the elderly driver, the physically disabled, the mentally disabled, safety devices, accident reporting and licensing of mechanics.

★ ★

Members of the commission would receive no compensation for their service but would be reimbursed for expenses.

The commission would be authorized to employ a staff and the resolution would allow \$10,000 to be allotted from the contingent fund of the General Assembly.

Bill Would Reduce Sting Of Blue Law

By Frank Hancock
World-News Political Writer

RICHMOND—Some of the sting would be taken out of Virginia's controversial blue laws under legislation being prepared by two Republican members of the General Assembly.

You could also buy bacon and eggs on Sunday as well as cured or smoked hams. Bacon and eggs, along with other food which must be prepared, are now forbidden for Sunday sale.



Hancock

Blue law bills are expected to be introduced in the Senate tomorrow by Sen. James C. Turk of Radford and in the House by Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke.

The two legislators say they are acting in "frank recognition" that there is no indication that this session of the legislature will repeal the hodge-podge of amendments passed in 1960 in connection with Sunday closing.

The legislation would give the small merchant a break in the present haphazard method of enforcing the Sunday closing laws. Although couched in legal technicalities the bills in effect would require:

1. If some private citizen or a Commonwealth's attorney felt there was reasonable doubt that business operations or sale of certain items were a violation of the law, they could petition any court.

2. If the court believes a violation has occurred, it could issue an order for the merchant or other business man to show cause why the conduct of a business or sale of certain items could not be terminated.

3. The effect would be that the court would have to issue a restraining order before any criminal charges could be placed.

Under the present law, some Roanoke merchants have been fined after police observed sale of items forbidden in the law.

In a joint statement, Turk and Butler said "the purpose of this legislation is to give the merchant a chance to know when he is violating the law."

They said if the complaining citizen or Commonwealth Attorney couldn't give a determination of whether a given conduct of a business is a work of necessity or charity, the merchant involved can proceed with impunity.

There is another blue law bill being considered in a Senate committee which would require a complete listing of all items forbidden for sale on Sunday. This bill was entered by Sen. E. E. Willey of Richmond.

It is generally conceded that it would be a formidable task to list all these items

Action on City Charter Bill Slated Tuesday

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND—Del. M. Caldwell Butler said Thursday he has been advised Roanoke's charter bill will be taken up by the House Committee on Cities, Counties and Towns next Tuesday afternoon.

He and Del. Kossen Gregory introduced the charter bill in the House of Delegates Wednesday at the request of City Council.

Butler said he is going to notify Mayor Willis M. Anderson in event anyone wants to appear Tuesday. No formal public hearing is scheduled.

The committee meets Tuesday afternoons a half hour after adjournment of the noon session of the House of Delegates.

(Anderson said in Roanoke Thursday night that Butler had been in touch with him, and because the legislation apparently would be handled in a routine manner, there probably would be no delegation from Roanoke.

(Anderson said, though, that he and other councilmen may appear before the Senate and House Appropriations committees to back the proposed state office building for Roanoke.)

Gregory Is Hopeful Of Va. Office Building

World-News Capitol Bureau

RICHMOND—Del. Kossen Gregory of Roanoke said today that funds recommended in the state budget would make possible site plans and architectural work for a state office building in Roanoke.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. has proposed \$25,000 for planning and Gregory said he will work to keep the appropriation in the budget. Gregory and former Roanoke Delegate Julian H. Rutherford Jr. have been working for some time to get money for the building.

"If we are able to retain the planning money," Gregory said

an appropriation for construction two years from now."

It has been estimated that a building to consolidate state agencies with offices in Roanoke would cost approximately \$350,000. Gregory said the Roanoke delegation to the General Assembly should ask City Council to have city representatives appear before the House Appropriations Committee on the planning when it is discussed.

Gregory said he plans to contact individual members of the committee to impress on them the importance of the appropriation.

Funds requested for a fine arts center in Roanoke are not included in the budget recommendations.



—World-News Photo

Pat Gaulding cuts anniversary cake as M. Caldwell Butler watches

Busy Miss Virginia Loves Cutting Cake

Pat Gaulding performed her first cake-cutting as Miss Virginia today and declared that being the state's beauty queen is "an absolute ball."

But she is an expert at cutting ribbons. Pat says she has snipped a half dozen since winning her title in Roanoke in June and "that's a lot of ribbons, really."

Highlight of her reign so far, she says, was the Old Dominion 500 race at Martinsville. Pat rode around the track sitting up on the back seat of a car which suddenly gained speed for the second lap.

"It was more fun. I was sitting on the back blowing in the breeze. Even my eyelashes were fluttering. My mother in the stands was having trauma. It was a ball."

"I should have sat down in the

And although she enjoys her reign, she will have no regrets about crowning her successor next summer.

"One year is enough," she laughed.

3 Men Needed To Move Cake For 2,500

Enjoy the birthday cake at Towers Shopping Center?

An obliging hostess, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowles, was willing to share her recipe for the 350-pound concoction.

Here are the ingredients:
65 pounds of flour
40 pounds of butter and shortening
80 pounds of sugar
2 pounds of salt
2½ pounds of baking powder
5½ gallons of milk
107 dozen egg whites (1,284 eggs)

1 pint of vanilla.

And the layers of white pound cake were frosted with 100 pounds of buttercream.

The cake took two days to bake. Three men were required to move it.

Mrs. Bowles said it will serve 2,500 people.



GOP Will Meet June 30 To Renominate Poff

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

The 6th District Republican convention will be held at Hotel Roanoke June 30 beginning at 10:30 a.m. to nominate Rep. Richard H. Poff for a sixth term.

District GOP Chairman Lewis W. Wohlford Jr. of Roanoke made the time and place official Saturday and said the official call for the convention will be sent out this week.

The GOP convention comes a week after the Democrats' June 23 convention, also at Hotel Roanoke, in which there are five candidates for the nomination to oppose Poff.

Four city and county mass

meetings are scheduled this week to name delegates to the Democrats' convention and, in all likelihood, the five candidates for the nomination will attend.

"I haven't seen too much enthusiasm for any of the candidates who want to oppose Mr. Poff," Wohlford said in announcing the date of the GOP convention.

M. Caldwell Butler, member of the House of Delegates from Roanoke, has been asked to serve as the chairman of the convention, Wohlford said. In that role he will deliver the keynote address. Butler in the past has served as Poff's district campaign manager.

Wohlford said efforts are being

made to secure a nationally known Republican figure to address the afternoon session of the convention.

The four Democratic mass meetings scheduled for this week are:

Botetourt County, 12 delegates, courthouse at Fincastle, Wednesday at 8 p.m.; Radford, 14 delegates, Friday at 8 p.m.; Montgomery County, 27 delegates, courthouse at Christiansburg, Saturday at 2 p.m.; Floyd County, 5 delegates, courthouse at Floyd, Saturday at 8 p.m.

Roanoke, which will have 75 votes in the convention, will not hold its mass meeting until Wednesday, June 20—three days before the convention.

Several localities already have elected their delegates to the Republican convention subject to the official call. There will be 284 votes in the GOP convention—one for each 200 votes cast for Vice President Richard M. Nixon in the 1960 presidential election and GOP gubernatorial candidate H. Clyde Pearson in the 1961 election.

Seeking the Democratic nomination are Dr. John P. Wheeler, head of the department of political science at Hollins College, Roanoke investment salesman Paul J. Puckett; Roanoke City Councilman Benton O. Dillard, an attorney; Cy N. Bahakel of Roanoke, weekly newspaper publisher and radio station owner; and James W. Heizer, Roanoke, executive secretary of the Virginia Gasoline Retailers Association.

Heizer in a campaign statement Saturday said the biggest problems facing the district now are domestic issues with the struggle for power between big business, big labor and big government providing "the greatest challenge to our nation's legislators."

In this struggle, Heizer said, the small businessman and individual initiative is "slowly but ruthlessly being eliminated."

"The time has come for more businessmen—particularly those familiar with the problems of small business—to be active in our highest lawmaking body," Heizer declared.

Heizer said the "profit incentive is essential to our free enterprise system."

"However, government should, without harassment, apply and enforce rules of fair play which will promote business expansion and yet afford safeguards against the unscrupulous," Heizer went on.

"It must offer encouragement for the future to the small businessman, the small farmer and the small manufacturer just as it encourages the international corporation, the big farmer and the large manufacturer."

Butler Keynoter For GOP Meeting

Del. M. Caldwell Butler will be the keynoter for Saturday's 6th convention adjourns to discuss preliminary campaign plans.

Wohlford said Poff probably will drive to Roanoke following the weekend adjournment of the House Friday.

★ ★
A highlight of the convention will be a speech by U.S. Sen. Roman L. Hruska, Nebraska Republican.

Wohlford gave this tentative timetable for the convention:

Call to order at 10; talk by Butler, House of Delegates member from Roanoke, 10:30; setting up of committees on credentials, rules, resolutions and nominations, lunch.

Speech by Sen. Hruska shortly after lunch; report of committees; nomination of Poff.

The 24-member 6th District

Optimistic Republicans Meet To Name Poff

Keynoter Butler Describes Opponent As A 'Down-The-Line' Kennedy Man

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

Sixth District Republicans met in an optimistic mood today to nominate Rep. Richard H. Poff for his sixth term and heard his opponent described as a down-the-line Kennedy man.

The convention keynoter, Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, predicted the 6th District race this fall will attract national attention "when the differing philosophies" of Poff and his opponent become evident.

He said money will be poured

into the district and added that "it is no coincidence that Bobby has appeared here twice in the past few weeks."

He was referring to U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy who at the same time, was speaking to a judicial conference in a nearby room at Hotel Roanoke.

In the hotel lobby before opening of the two meetings, many of the GOP convention delegates stopped to shake hands with Kennedy.

One, Marvin Wells of Roanoke, "welcomed" Kennedy to the 6th

District convention.

"You want me to come in and speak to you?" asked Kennedy.

"Sure, come on," said Wells.

Without calling John P. Wheeler, Poff's opponent, by name, Butler pictured him as a man who, if elected, would be a 100 per cent Kennedy supporter.

Butler said the Democrats "have nominated a man who is completely in the image of the national Democratic Party."

He said Wheeler did say he

has "serious reservations" about part of Kennedy's program, but Butler said this is "pussy-footing" and "fence-straddling."

"We have in our candidate (Poff), a man of conviction," he added.

★ ★

Butler described Wheeler as "urbane, likable and a man of great native charm."

But he said of Wheeler, dean of the faculty at Hollins College:

"If there is one thing in the Kennedy administration of which we have a surplus it's college professors."

Butler cited Republican gains in the state in recent years, particularly in this year's municipal elections, and said people who wouldn't vote Republican 10 years ago now see the party as the "only hope" against big government.

He said, too, that people like Poff and Ted Dalton, twice unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor, and now a federal judge, "have made us proud of our party."

Today's meeting had little of the campaign hoopla generally associated with such a convention, mainly because Poff has no opposition for the nomination and naming him is only a formality.

"Is Poff worried?" asked a reporter, referring to this fall's campaign.

"About who—Wheeler of Brayman?" replied an aide.

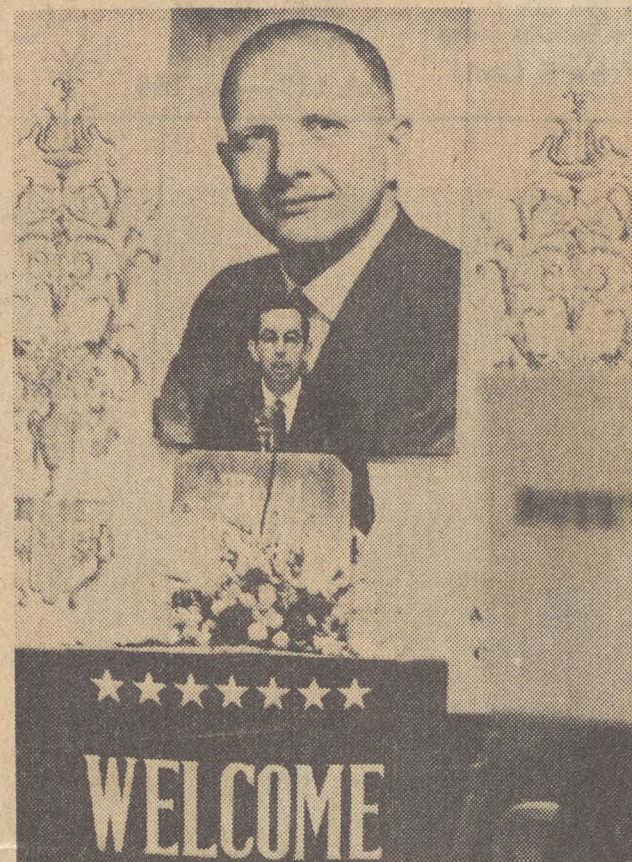
J. B. Brayman, the third man in the 6th District race, is running on the Social-Democrat ticket. He has run several times, but never has gotten more than a few votes.

★ ★

Poff's nomination was scheduled for mid-afternoon. It was to be preceded by a talk by U. S. Sen. Roman L. Hruska, conservative Republican from Nebraska.

The 6th District committee, headed by Lewis W. Wohlford Jr. of Roanoke, is to meet after the convention to discuss fall campaign plans.

The committee is expected to start formulating plans that will follow this line in the campaign: Picture the Poff-Wheeler campaign as a conservative-liberal fight and give Poff an overwhelming majority to show him voters are pleased with the job he is doing in Washington.



Caldwell Butler addresses GOP before large photo of Rep. Poff

Poff Renominated, Takes Slap At JFK, Wheeler

Terms Foe An Outsider In Own Party

By BILL JONES
Times Staff Writer

Republican 6th District Rep. Richard H. Poff was renominated for Congress by acclamation Saturday at Hotel Roanoke, as GOP speakers zeroed in on his opponent, John P. Wheeler, and President Kennedy.

Poff, running unopposed, was named by a cheering 6th District GOP mass meeting to seek a sixth term in Congress in the November elections against Dr. Wheeler and J. B. Brayman.

Wheeler, a Democrat, is dean of the faculty at Hollins College. Brayman is a Lynchburg restaurant employe who has sought the 6th District seat many times.

While Poff was being renominated, he, keynote speaker Del. M. Caldwell Butler and principal speaker Sen. Roman L. Hruska, R-Neb., took to task the Kennedy administration and Dr. Wheeler.

Poff described Wheeler as a "National Democrat" rather than a Virginia Democrat reared in the Jeffersonian tradition.

Poff told his audience that Wheeler is engaged in political "double talk . . . weasel words, evasive phrases and equivocal sentences."

Speaking strongly against Dr. Wheeler's view professed so far in the still infant race for the 6th District seat, Poff asked: "What doctrine does Professor Wheeler support?"

"Well, he says that he is a John F. Kennedy Democrat," Poff said. "But in the same breath he adds that this does not mean that he will 'go down the line' with the President."

"Having said that," Poff charged, "he has said nothing. In fact, he has said nothing twice. We still don't know what kind of Democrat he is."

"Well," Poff charged, "if Professor Wheeler thinks that he is going to slide through this campaign with that kind of double talk, he is mistaken. The people won't stand for it."

"The people want to know," Poff added, "precisely what he stands for and what he stands against, and the people have the right to know."

"I intend," Poff declared, "that their right is neither denied or abridged."

"I have no intention of permitting my opponent to conceal his true philosophical identity with a 'maybe' or a 'perhaps.' I won't accept and the people will repudiate weasel words, evasive phrases and equivocal sentences."

Poff charged further that Wheeler is a National Democrat, in favor of higher spending, planned inflation and more federal control, instead of a Virginia Democrat, reared in the Jeffersonian tradition and believing that "the least government is the best government."

Poff told the delegates he himself, is a strong supporter of "the essentials of the Jeffersonian doctrine at the national level."

On the other hand, Poff charged Dr. Wheeler will prove "to be a 99 and 44/100 per cent pure John F. Kennedy National Democrat."

"And that," Poff said, "will make him less than one per cent Virginia Democrat."

Declaring himself standing on his 10-year record in Congress and "dedicated service" to the 6th District, Poff pledged to "work just as hard, help just as willingly,



Poff (partly hidden) Heads to Platform . . .
... Behind Son Tommy Held by A. L. Holton



(Times Photo)

U.S. Sen. Hruska Tells Republicans . . .
... Kennedy Not Keeping Promises

act just as fairly, remain just as humble, and continue just as grateful as ever before" if returned to Congress.

Sen. Hruska attacked the campaign promises of Kennedy and what the speaker called the "other direction" in which they were carried out.

Hruska was chairman of the GOP "Truth Corps" that followed Kennedy around in the fall of 1960 keeping track of his campaign promises and statements.

In the President's speech at Roanoke alone, Hruska said, Kennedy came up with a bumper crop of unfulfilled promises.

One was the reduction of the cost of living. Since Kennedy spoke in Roanoke, the senator charged, the cost of living index has risen from 103.1 to 105.2.

Another was the charge that the Republicans had added 106,000 employees to the federal payroll.

"Dead wrong," says Hruska. In fact, he charged, figures compiled by Democratic Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia show that the Republicans under President Eisenhower reduced the federal payroll by 201,000 persons.

And, Hruska added, in just 13 months President Kennedy has upped the federal payroll himself by more than 100,000.

Hruska also attacked Kennedy's promise in Roanoke that "we will seek a balanced budget."

Noting that the Kennedy administration has produced the highest peacetime budget in history and that it is \$7 million out of balance, Sen. Hruska told a chuckling audience:

"He's still seeking."

Also, Hruska had harsh words for the President's promise to "do better" than the country's 55 per cent of capacity steel production under the Republican Administration.

During the Kennedy Administration, Hruska said, the output has slumped to 51.9 per cent.

As a final turn about "from the man campaigning and the man elected," Kennedy's policy on Quemoy and Matsu and the For-

Poff Renominated For Congress

(Continued from Page B-1)

mosa problem, Hruska said, is a glaring example.

In his famous debates with Vice President Richard M. Nixon, President Kennedy took a strong stand against any U.S. defense of Quemoy or Matsu, advocating abandoning them as not important enough to start a war over.

Last week, the President informed Communist China that the United States stands ready to defend Quemoy and Matsu.

There aren't, as some say, "a band of the Irish Mafia" in the White House, Sen. Hruska said, "they're just a bunch of Wrong Way Corrigan's."

The administration, he charged, has displayed "indecision, uncertainty and blunders," causing among the people of the nation "frustration, confusion and distrust."

The senator forecast national prominence for the 6th District if Poff is re-elected, saying the 6th is becoming the "index of the South."

Keynote speaker Butler also got in a few broadsides at the Kennedy administration, calling it "monster government . . . malignant socialism."

Butler called Dr. Wheeler a "dedicated, misguided New Frontiersman with all the trimmings."

He said Dr. Wheeler's "bussy-footing" with his position on the Kennedy administration "would enable him to vote right down the line with Kennedy and not have to apologize."

In a lighter vein, Butler called Dr. Wheeler "an urbane, likeable, confident exponent of the party and a possessor of great native charm. However:

"If there's a single thing in the

Kennedy administration that we have a surplus of it's college professors. We can't stand any more."

Butler added that Dr. Wheeler didn't seem qualified for the job because he "never was in a Harvard classroom and never set one foot on the poop deck of a PT boat."

Butler, like Sen. Hruska, praised Poff's record and called for his election in November "overwhelmingly."

During the convention, Lewis W. Wohlford Jr. of Roanoke was re-elected 6th District Republican chairman.

Butler was the convention's temporary chairman Saturday, with Mrs. Eunice Lewis of Roanoke acting as secretary and Prof. Julius Prufer of Roanoke College parliamentarian.

Sen. Hruska was introduced by Republican National Committeewoman Mrs. Hazel K. Barger of Roanoke.

(Continued on Page B-2)



(Times Photo)

Orndorff (left) and Butler at Meeting on Format for Debates

Wheeler-Poff Debates Talked

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

Progress was reported in arranging a format and schedule for the coming Wheeler-Poff debates in the 6th District congressional campaign following a meeting of the candidates' campaign managers Tuesday.

But it could not be ascertained whether Rep. Richard H. Poff is still insisting that independent candidate J. B. Brayman, a Lynchburg restaurant worker, also be included in his joint appearances with Democratic candidate John P. Wheeler of Hollins College.

"I think all of that will be covered in our joint statement tomorrow," (Wednesday) said M. Caldwell Butler, campaign manager for the Republican congressman following a meeting with J. M. Orndorff Jr., campaign manager for the Democratic challenger.

Neither side would go into details after Tuesday's session but Butler said "We've worked it all out."

Reporters got a slightly different version in questioning Orndorff who said: "We haven't

hammered it all out yet... We are making progress so far."

Butler and Orndorff agreed to another meeting this morning.

"As far as I can tell he (Brayman) is still in the picture," Orndorff said when asked if Butler was insisting that Brayman participate in the joint appearances too.

"We are going to accept anything whether Mr. Brayman is invited or not," Orndorff said.

Orndorff said there are about 10 invitations for joint appearances but, in some cases, some were not sent to both candidates. This, he said, is "part of the conflict."

Poff ruled out debates with Wheeler on TV with questions asked by a panel of reporters.

Orndorff and Butler, at the congressman's suggestion, are now working on a schedule for joint appearances before civic groups and the ground rules for the encounters between Wheeler and Poff after Congress adjourns in October.

Neither Brayman nor a representative participated in Tuesday's session between Butler and Orndorff.

Poff's Washington office released a copy of a letter he wrote Monday to Wheeler pointing out he does not expect Congress to adjourn before Oct. 5.

"I will have less than five weeks in which to crowd the thousands of functions and commitments which every campaign entails and which you and Mr. Brayman have been free to honor since last June," Poff wrote his Democratic opponent, adding:

"Notwithstanding, I will, as I

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

Wheeler-Poff Campaign Heads Discuss Debates

(Continued from Page One)

have said before, place myself in the hands of the campaign managers to fill whatever public debate schedule and abide by whatever rules of debate they may mutually agree upon. Toward that end, my campaign manager is free to negotiate with the other two campaign managers."

On another front Chairman Billy Mullins called a meeting of the Roanoke Republican Committee for Tuesday, Sept. 25, at 7:30 at Poff's campaign headquarters "to go over our plans for the remainder of the campaign and determine where we stand in all precincts."

District GOP Chairman Lewis W. Wohlford Jr. and Butler will participate in the meeting, Mullins wrote the committee.

Managers Of Poff, Wheeler Meet To Consider Debates

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Staff Writer

Campaign managers for Rep. Richard H. Poff and Dr. John P. Wheeler were to meet here this afternoon to try to work out arrangements for public debates.

Both managers—Del. M. Caldwell Butler for Poff, Republican, and J. M. (Jake) Orndorff Jr. for Wheeler, Democrat — said they're confident dates for several debates will be worked out.

J. B. Brayman of Lynchburg, independent candidate, has indicated he will go along with any arrangements that are made. He has no campaign manager.

★ ★

The debate issue has caused about the most excitement in the congressional campaign so far.

The last time the issue was raised was last week when Poff said he'd like to engage in public debates. But he stipulated that he

would do so only if Brayman, as well as Wheeler, took part.

No debates are expected to be held until October because Poff probably will be tied up in Congress the remainder of this month.

He has set Oct. 8 as the tentative date for opening of his campaign.

Poff had previously declined a Wheeler invitation to debate on television, using the same format as that of the Kennedy-Nixon debates of the 1960 presidential campaign.

★ ★

Meanwhile, Wheeler today was continuing the hand-shaking campaign he has been conducting since he was nominated this summer.

Accompanied by City Treasurer Johnny Johnson and Sen. William B. Hopkins, he went through Roanoke's Municipal Building today.

In Lynchburg, Brayman said "this year I think I may have a chance." In past years, when he had run as a candidate of the Social-Democrat party, he received few votes. He has never been considered a serious contender.

Lincoln-Douglas debates didn't cause this stir

Campaign managers for Democrat John Wheeler and incumbent Richard Poff have agreed on at least seven debates for the two candidates.

However, a television debate urged by Wheeler was not one of them.

There is a chance though that one of the local TV stations will broadcast one of the public meetings.

The question of "to debate or not to debate" has become an issue in the campaign. Prior to the nomination of Wheeler by the Democrats, Poff issued a challenge to the Democratic nominee, whoever he might be, to participate with Poff in "public debate." The challenge went to the office of DuVal Radford, Democratic Chairman of the 6th District.

The day Wheeler was nominated, he sent a telegram to Poff in which he challenged the Republican incumbent to a television debate in the manner and format of the historic Nixon-Kennedy debates.

Poff, however, made it clear that by "public debate" he meant appearances before groups of people, in civic buildings, rather than in the confines of a television studio. Poff explained that the public should be on hand to participate and to interrogate the candidates.

Poff also made it clear that he would not participate in debate unless all three candidates appeared simultaneously.

Wheeler, however, declared that Brayman, the independent who has twice run

against Poff, was a "splinter candidate," and that the essential issues should be thrashed out solely between Poff and himself.

Then, on September 12, Poff addressed a communique to Wheeler and Brayman in which he expressed the hope that the three prospective campaign managers get together and "agree upon a code of rules governing the procedure and conduct of all debates," and promising to abide by whatever conditions were approved. Poff reiterated his stand that he would insist that all three candidates participate in each debate.

Poff named his campaign manager last week. He is M. Caldwell Butler, GOP delegate to the General Assembly. On Monday, Wheeler's campaign manager was announced: J. M. Orndorff, Jr., an insurance underwriter.

Tuesday, Butler telephoned Orndorff to set up a meeting whereby the terms of a debate could be discussed. Orndorff agreed.

"Wheeler is not interested in airing issues," Butler stated on Tuesday. "He's interested in airing Wheeler. Poff's position is well known, and Wheeler has had since early June to expand on his and has done so only to the extent of making a blanket endorsement of the Kennedy Administration."

Butler explained that Wheeler's charges that Poff has qualified the terms of the debates are in error. "Mr. Poff has always issued such a challenge in every campaign,



Orndorff
Wheeler campaign chairman



Butler
heads Poff campaign

He has debated with Brayman and Pence in three-way debate in the past. This has been his position in all former campaigns. Poff has not only joined his opponents in public debate but has initiated the original challenge. These debates all were held in public and under the sponsorship of citizen's organizations. The public attended in large numbers,

and personally interrogated the candidates. These debates were fully reported...by the press. Congressman Poff sees no reason to depart from this format in this campaign."

Butler emphasized that "no retreat" from Poff's initial challenge has been made.

Orndorff admitted that the advantages of debate "are all ours. An incumbent has more

to lose. We'd like the exposure for our candidate, in order that he (Wheeler) may expose his opponent."

What kind of debate would three candidates participate in? Orndorff said it would probably take the form of a panel discussion, in which questions could be directed at each of the candidates in turn. "But we will accept any conditions," he said. "We would like to have television debates, within a studio, but we won't insist upon it."

Each of Roanoke's two television stations, WSLS-TV and WDBJ-TV, are on record as being willing to set up a televised studio debate.

Joe Moffatt, news director of WSLS-TV, stated that his station's invitation to the two major candidates, Wheeler and Poff, to participate in a studio debate had been extended in good faith, and that "our station is not happy" over Poff's insistence upon a three-way, auditorium-style debate. Moffatt stated that FCC regulations require that

(Continued on page 16)

Debate schedule

Oct. 9	Roanoke
Oct. 17	Roanoke
Oct. 18	Lynchburg
Oct. 23	Montgomery County
Oct. 25	Roanoke Rotary
Nov. 1	Roanoke
Nov. 3	Clifton Forge

Campaign managers set dates

(Continued from page 2)

all three candidates be given equal time. "But when Mr. Poff volunteered to accept invitations from organizations, he left himself open to any organization. A television company is an organization, and he has not accepted our invitation."

WDBJ issued invitations to a studio debate to all three candidates.

It is likely, however, that at least one of the Roanoke debates - if one takes place - will be covered in its entirety for a full half-hour on television. Other debates also would be covered on film, and later shown on newscasts.

The whole question, of debate, however, has stirred hot feelings among all three candidates. Brayman stated flatly on Tuesday, that he would not meet with Wheeler (other than on the three dates he, Brayman, has already agreed to) unless the latter "retracts some of the unkind things he has said about me." Wheeler directed a letter to Poff, Sept. 15, in which he claimed that Poff had qualified his initial invitation, and "more recently, you have added a further restriction that you would not appear unless all candidates...appear." Wheeler further asked whether Poff's campaign manager is free to negotiate on the subject of the debates, "and if not, please let us know in advance what restrictions you have placed upon him."

To this, Poff replied on Monday, Sept. 17, that he has only 5 weeks in which to campaign, but that he will place himself in the hands of the campaign managers "and fill whatever public debate schedule...they may mutually agree upon. Toward that end, my

campaign manager is free to negotiate with the other two campaign managers."

Butler retorted that FCC regulations require that all three candidates be given equal time, and that Wheeler should have understood these restrictions, rather than accuse Poff of manufacturing them.

Orndorff, in turn, entered the fray and asserted that Poff does not wish any kind of exposure to the public and

is deliberately staying away from the Sixth District. "If Pat Jennings can come home and campaign, why is Dick Poff making himself so scarce?" Orndorff asked.

The first debate - whether or not to debate and when - no doubt will come to some sort of conclusion this week. One thing is certain. The only way in which Wheeler and Poff will get together on the same platform is for Brayman to be there, too.



Dr. W. W. S. Butler

Dr. Butler Dies at 77 At His Home

Dr. William Wilson Samuel Butler, a physician in Roanoke for more than half a century, died today at his home at 858 Wildwood Road, SW. He was 77.

Born in Roanoke Oct. 21, 1885, Dr. Butler was a graduate of the University of Virginia. He also received his medical degree there in 1909.

★ ★

A doctor in the armed forces during World War I, he served as president of the Roanoke Academy of Medicine about 1915.

Dr. Butler had remained active and still went to his office.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Sarah Caldwell Butler; two sons, Dr. W. W. S. Butler III, Roanoke, and Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Roanoke; and seven grandchildren.

Funeral will be conducted at 3 p.m. Saturday at St. John's Episcopal Church by Dr. Richard R. Beasley. Burial will be at Evergreen. The body is at Oakey's.

The family asks that memorials in lieu of flowers be given to the Community Hospital of Roanoke Valley.

Dr. Butler, City Physician, Dies at Age 77

Dr. William Wilson Samuel Butler, a Roanoke physician for better than 50 years, died Friday in a local hospital. He was 77.

Dr. Butler, who lived at 858 Wildwood Road, SW, was born in Roanoke Oct. 21, 1885, and was a graduate of the University of Virginia. He received his medical degree there in 1903.

He was a doctor in the armed forces during World War I and was president of the Roanoke Academy of Medicine about 1939.

Dr. Butler had remained active and still went to his office.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Sarah Caldwell Butler; two sons, Dr. W. W. S. Butler III, Roanoke, and Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Roanoke, and seven grandchildren.

Funeral will be conducted at 3 p.m. Saturday at St. John's Episcopal Church by Dr. Richard R. Beasley. Burial will be at Evergreen. The body is at Oakey's.

The family asks that memorials be sent to the Community Hospital of Roanoke Valley.

Pallbearers will be Dr. Hugh J. Hagan Jr., Dr. Edgar B. Cutter, Dr. Hugh H. Trout Jr., Dr. Robert S. Hutcheson Jr., Dr. Roger M. Winbourne Jr., Richard G. West, William W. Field Jr and W. Boling Izard.

The family of

Dr. William W. S. Butler

acknowledges with grateful appreciation

your kind expression of sympathy

The Roanoke Republican City Committee

requests the honor of your presence

at a reception

in honor of

Governor and Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller

Sunday, the twenty-second of September

from four until six o'clock

Hotel Roanoke

Roanoke, Virginia



The Governor of Virginia and Mrs. Harrison
request the pleasure of your company

at a reception

Wednesday evening, the eighth of January
from half after eight until eleven o'clock

The Executive Mansion

A reply is requested

Black Tie



The Governor of Virginia and Mrs. Harrison

request the pleasure of your company

at a coffee
on *March + the fifth*
2/20/22 o'clock

Governor's Mansion

R.S.V.P.



*The Directors and Management
of
Richmond Hotels, Incorporated
request the pleasure of your company
at a dinner dance
in honor of
His Excellency the Governor
and
the Members of the General Assembly
of the Commonwealth of Virginia
Tuesday evening, the eighteenth of February
Nineteen hundred and sixty-four
Reception 6:30 p.m. Dinner 7:30 p.m.
The Grand Hall - The John Marshall
Richmond, Virginia*

R.S.V.P.

Black Tie



The Governor of Virginia and Mrs. Harrison
request the pleasure of your company

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Wednesday evening, the eighth of January
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on March the fifth
2/20/20 o'clock

Governor's Mansion

R.S.V.

Republican Campaign Headquarters

412 S. JEFFERSON STREET
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

October 9, 1963

JOHN A. MARTIN, M. D.
CAMPAIGN MANAGER

WILLIAM A. BATTLE
CO-CHAIRMAN
FINANCE COMMITTEE

A. LINWOOD HOLTON
CO-CHAIRMAN
FINANCE COMMITTEE

STORER P. WARE, JR.
TREASURER

TO MEMBERS OF THE CITY COMMITTEE
AND
TO THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

A meeting is called for October 17, 1963, 7:30 P. M.
at Republican Headquarters, 412 South Jefferson Street
(old S & W Cafeteria building).

This election will be won or lost in the precincts;
your own precinct may very well make the difference.
This will be a "workshop meeting" with reports from
precincts to evaluate our progress, at this time, in
this campaign. The candidates will be there and
reports will be given on all phases of the campaign.

Let's show John Waldrop, Bob Putnam and Caldwell
Butler that we are behind them to win this election.
A well attended meeting will show our appreciation to
our good Republican candidates. Please be assured
that if we are all working, we and the candidates will
appreciate it together on November 5th.

If you cannot attend this meeting send someone from
your precinct to represent you.

Yours for Victory on November 5th,

Billy
Billy Mullins
City Chairman



☒ ELECT

JOHN B. WALDROP
for
STATE SENATE



☒ RE-ELECT

M. CALDWELL BUTLER
for
HOUSE OF DELEGATES



☒ ELECT

ROBERT W. PUTNAM
for
HOUSE OF DELEGATES



—World News Photo

Del. Butler is at right; other Republicans, from left, are Sen. Turk, Radford; Sen. S. Floyd Landreth, Galax; Del. D. Henry Almond, Roanoke County

Republican Legislators Elect Butler As Caucus Chairman

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

RICHMOND — Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke today was named chairman of the Republican caucus in the General Assembly as the legislators made some sort of history by holding a GOP caucus for the first time in Virginia.

Butler said that the caucus marks the start of a real two-party system in the state and will give the Republicans a united voice in the legislature.

"We will not try to achieve a balance of power in the legislature, but try to use and coordinate the talents we have," he said.

The Republicans met in a small dining room almost next door to Democratic state headquarters at Hotel Richmond and their gathering was in contrast

to Democratic caucuses held last night.

Then the 89 Democrats in the House and the 37 members of the Senate met in House and Senate chambers in the Capitol to elect their officers.

At today's meeting were 13 Republicans (three senators and ten House members), with only Del. Rupert N. Kincer of Wytheville missing.

"Our feeling," said Butler after the caucus, "is that this meeting is in the best tradition of the loyal opposition." He emphasized that the Republicans will not just oppose, but "will question things we think are in doubt, oppose what we think is wrong and support what we think is right."

He pointed out that Republicans in the past have joined

Democrats to cast deciding votes on major issues. And this year, he pointed out, Republicans will have twice as many members in the legislature as they had in 1962.

Although the Republicans named an over-all chairman rather than a leader for the House and one for the Senate, another western Virginian, Sen. James C. Turk of Radford, is expected to have a major role in unifying Republican efforts in the legislature.

The Republicans will meet weekly, Butler said, to talk about issues coming before the legislature and perhaps to decide their course on such issues.

Del. Louis S. Herrink Jr. of Richmond was named caucus secretary. He was elected to the legislature last fall.

Butler Heads Republican Caucus

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — Roanoke Del. M. Caldwell Butler Wednesday was named chairman of the Republican caucus in the General Assembly—a position and a caucus which haven't been around Richmond for a long time.

At a breakfast meeting, 12 of the 14 GOP assemblymen named Butler chairman and elected

Del. Louis S. Herrink Jr. of Richmond as secretary.

Butler told reporters he doesn't consider himself a "minority whip" and the caucus is a joint Senate-House affair.

Butler, who remarked that "a whip is an instrument and not a person," characterized his new position as "just the chairman of the Republican caucus."

Nobody was sure how long it had been since Republicans had a caucus in the General Assembly. State Sen. S. Floyd Landreth of Galax, in the Legislature for 20 years, said it was the first time in his memory that such a party organization had been set up.

Butler said the caucus' function would be "consistent with the tradition of the loyal opposition."

He said it would allow Republicans—grown in number this year to 14, 11 in the House and three in the Senate—"to share both our information and coordinate our efforts."

Butler said the top members wouldn't be always against Democratic-born legislation but would "question those things which are in doubt" and contest "those things which are wrong."

Not making the breakfast meeting were State Sen. James C. Turk of Radford and Del. Rupert Kincer of Wytheville.

The GOP caucus will meet regularly at Butler's call.

There was a short, mild discussion of statements from State Central Committee headquarters. Caucus members felt that such statements should be curtailed when the General Assem-

bly is in session and that the Republicans in the Legislature should speak for the party.



GOP Dels. Herrink, Butler Confer



(Staff Photo)

Del. M. C. Butler (right) Heads GOP Caucus

Del. L. S. Herrink Jr. Is Secretary

Butler Will Head GOP Assemblymen

Republican members of the General Assembly yesterday elected Del. M. Caldwell Butler as their chairman and Louis S. Herrink Jr. as their secretary.

Butler is serving his second term as House member from Roanoke. Herrink began his

first term in the House yesterday.

The Assembly's GOP minority—11 delegates and three senators—held its first formal caucus at breakfast in Hotel Richmond.

Chairman Butler told reporters the group organized with the intention of serving "in the best tradition of the loyal opposition."

As a minority "we won't oppose just for the sake of opposing," but will support what they think is best for the state and oppose what they think is bad.

Their aim will be to help build a strong two-party system in Virginia, Butler added, because the Republicans were elected by people interested in two-party competition.

The GOP members, particularly the 11 delegates, will hold frequent caucuses to try to wield their minority strength as an effective unit in major party issues before the Assembly.

Yesterday's caucus, meanwhile, suggested that State Republican Chairman Horace E. Henderson should remain silent and let the GOP legislators speak for their party on state problems while the Assembly is in session.

Butler Seeking Support for Plan

Del. M. Caldwell Butler will ask Roanoke City Council Monday night for endorsement of his legislative bill creating a Roanoke Metropolitan Area Commission.

He introduced the same bill in the 1962 General Assembly without success.

Butler reminded council in a letter that two years ago council ordered preparation of a resolution endorsing his bill, but that it did not pass because council thought such a commission might be established by Roanoke Valley governments.

Roanoke, Roanoke County, Salem, and Vinton, held cooperation meetings but no action was taken.

Butler's bill would create a commission from the four governments to make a study of area cooperation, gather data, and report to the governing bodies. The commission would attempt to find the best way to combine government functions.

The commission would be advisory only, Butler said. Butler maintains it is important to find solutions to the problems of urbanization in the Roanoke Valley.

In other matters on the agenda, Arthur B. Crush Jr., a Roanoke lawyer, says he wants to renew his request for reinstatement of W. M. Mattox in the Fire Department. Mattox was fired on charges of insubordination in October after publicly

criticizing the fire chief and council in connection with the firemen's request for a referendum on shorter work hours.

Mrs. L. A. Mays will tell council in a letter the city should leave snow on streets and require motorists to use chains or snow tires.

Other matters on the agenda include:

Reports from City Manager Arthur S. Owens that Aerial Services Corp. has abandoned its request for a new hangar at Woodrum Airport as too costly and that Diamond Plastics Corp. is willing to pay half the estimated \$10,000 cost of extending a water main to its plant;

A report by Fire Chief S. W. Vaughan that Carter Nursing Home has corrected fire law violations and that proper safety conditions now exist;

A recommendation for acceptance of low bids of Gulf Oil Co. for motor fuel for city agencies and the Water Department and of American Oil Co. for the Fire Department;

A report from Owens that he has named William House and reappointed E. C. Moomaw to the Advisory Committee on Public Solicitations;

Notification from a council committee that a review of salaries for city employees under council control has turned up only arithmetical and typographical errors;

Del. Butler To Revive Metro Plan

Council Support To Be Sought for Legislative Bill

Del. M. Caldwell Butler will go to Roanoke City Council Monday night for endorsement of his legislative bill for a Roanoke Metropolitan Area Commission.

This is the same bill which he introduced at the 1962 General Assembly but which failed to pass.

In a letter to council, Butler notes council ordered preparation of a resolution endorsing the bill two years ago. It failed to pass, he says, because councilmen believed such a commission might be established by the Roanoke Valley governments.

Roanoke, Roanoke County, Salem and Vinton held meetings to further cooperation, but no action was taken.

★ ★

Now Butler says he will renew his bill in the 1964 General Assembly.

Butler's bill would create a commission from the four governments to undertake a study of area cooperation, gather information and report back to the governing bodies. The commission would try to determine the best means for combination of government functions.

Butler says it is important to find solutions to problems raised by the continuing urbanization of the Roanoke Valley. He notes the commission would be only advisory and could not be established without affirmative action by all governing bodies.



Baby 'E' is a grand old party boy



*Two faces of Richmond
Republican convention*

IS POFF THE BEST BYRD DEMOCRAT?

If Richard H. Poff is such a shoo in for the Sixth District Congressional election in November, then how come this favorite son of Virginia isn't running for the Senate?

The State Republican convention fell into shambles in Richmond over the weekend. One reason is that Poff's efficient convention floorworkers have been dead-set against fielding a senate candidate to oppose Virginia's bulwark senator Harry Flood Byrd.

Truth to tell, Poff has been hand in glove with Byrd ever since the Sixth District voted the youthful Republican into office on Eisenhower's coat-tails.

The only possible candidate the Republicans have to field against Byrd would be Poff himself.

Poff has received remarkable coverage in the Richmond press. He is famous for his congressional homework, and his newsletters are

taken up and quoted by conservative Richmond newspapers with faithful regularity. Everyone in Richmond knows, loves, admires, reveres, and honors Dick Poff, and wishes they had a Democrat as good as this Republican in Congress.

Poff is a better Byrd man than old line Richmond Congressman J. Vaughan Gary. Poff is a better spokesman for southwest Virginia than ex-Governor William Tuck. For Poff has a brilliant strategy of public relations that no other Congressman in Virginia has yet mastered.

Richard Poff is perhaps, next to our senior representative Chairman Howard Smith of the Rules Committee, Virginia's best known member of the House of Representatives. Ninth district Rep. Pat Jennings is regarded in Richmond as a political maverick, a "distortionist"—a liberal whose views cannot possibly be tolerated by Virginia's ruling Democrats. Jennings is a thorn in the flesh of the Byrd machine.

But Poff decided early to make friends with the Grand Old Papa of Virginia politics. And this friendship is now so solid that Richard Poff is regarded as the best Byrd Democrat the Republicans ever elected.

This is the real reason why Poff's undercover men have fought the idea of fielding a candidate against Harry Byrd for the Senate in November. The Sixth District Republicans are beholden to Harry Byrd for his epic Senatorial struggles against the liberal programs of the national Democratic party.

It has been Old Harry himself



Goldwater doll: head to toe



Rep. Poff (right) with District Chairman Wohlford

who has preserved and defended Republicanism in Congress. But he draws the line at the state level.

So the state Republican party has come apart at the seams. Thinking, mistakenly, that they were a viable, strong, ever-ready state party, Virginia Republicans are discovering that their only valid role is that of being Byrd Democrats.

Harry Byrd has a good long memory. He does not wish the state Republican party to assume the power it would take to dethrone his dynasty. Republicanism on a national level is something else again. By keeping Dick Poff under his thumb, the Senior Senator of Virginia can, actually, effect a stranglehold on southwest Virginia.

By virtue of the Sixth District's Republican representation in Congress, the Democratic spokesman (Jennings) of the Ninth District is made less effective.

In other words, it is to Byrd's advantage to keep Poff in office. And it is to Poff's advantage to stay there....

Knowledgeable Democrats close to the Byrd administration know this. They know that Byrd wants Poff right where he is. Byrd does not want any real opposition to Poff to develop within the confines of the Democratic Party in the Roanoke Valley. Byrd is not willing to sacrifice any of his top-flight party vote-getters to Poff for a mere stage-show of opposition. And if anyone runs against Poff, it will

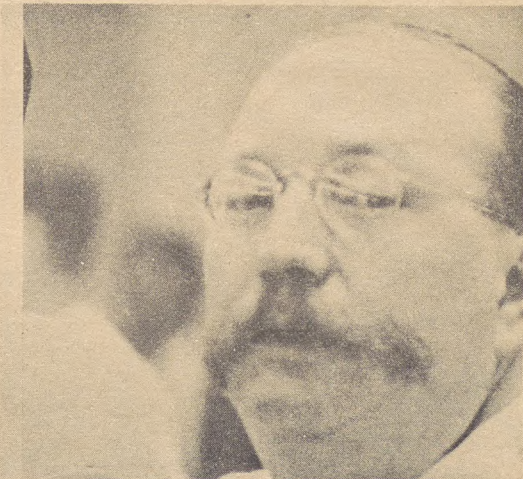
probably be against the advice and consent of the Byrd Organization (a fact which will doom the effort to begin with.)

Moreover, if any GOP candidate for the senate arises to fight Byrd, the word is out that Harry will no longer "tolerate" or "be friends with" the state Republican organization on a national level.

Actually, Byrd couldn't care less whether Virginia goes for Goldwater or Johnson in November. Byrd has nicely buttered both sides of the bread.

Sen. Byrd has succeeded in making the state GOP actually work in his behalf. He has, at the same time, solidified his own Democratic Party. Byrd has made it a matter of political suicide to oppose him, either in office or in matters of opinion.

It is no wonder, therefore, that Richard H. Poff declines to be the Republican standard bearer for the state of Virginia for the Senate.



THE VIRGINIA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

presents

“THE FIRST LITTLE SHOW”

OR

“Hello, You-All”

*Produced with the Cooperation of the
Richmond Department of Recreation and Parks*

SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 4, 1964
THE GREENBRIER

*Due to the serious nature of this presentation, please
maintain your composure until final curtain.*

Claghorn:

I really don't think you have anything to worry about here. It is my considered opinion that the James River program would help the oyster industry, not hurt it. After all, doesn't "dredging" have an "R" in it?

Claghorn:

By all means, It is right and proper and legal for the Highway Department to employ lawyers who are in the legislature. The fact that an attorney is in the legislature does not necessarily mean that he is not as capable as any other attorney. He might just be down in his luck temporarily -- or something like that. Besides, the majority of our legislators are lawyers, and we've got to keep them happy. ~~How would you like if it the legislature was loaded with plumbers and insurance agents?~~ A happy

Delegate is a good Delegate.

PROGRAM

"THE FIRST LITTLE SHOW"

Opening Chorus—"Hello, You-All".....The Chorus

Scene 1 —"Junior Partners" }
 "Legal Prose" }.....The Chorale Ex Delicto
 "Dear Old Judge" }

Scene 2 —"See Your Lawyer Show".....The Announcer
 Frank Shagwhistle
 Sam Claghorn
 George Loophole

Scene 3 —"Brush Up Your Latin".....The Three Scholars
 (Sic)
 The Chorale Ex Delicto

Scene 4 —"Our Court Supreme
 Decreed One Day".....The Chief Justice
 The Other Eight Justices
 The Bailiff
 The Six Lawyers

Scene 5 —"Songs About Folks".....The Folk Singer
 The Accompanist

Closing Chorus —"You've Looked Us Over".....The Chorus and
 The Cast

CAST OF CHARACTERS (In order of appearance)

Chorus.....Jim Ayers, Bobby Butcher, Tom Bryan,
 Bobby Cabell, Colston Christian, Dick
 Cocke, A. C. Epps, Skip Forrest, Aubrey
 Heflin, Frank Maloney, Alex Neal, Alex
 Sands and Denny White

Chorale Ex Delicto.....Dave Dashiell, Joe Kelly, Ken Lambert,
 Jim Miller, Tom McNamara, Bob Stuart
 and Luther White

Announcer.....Tom Fox

Shagwhistle.....Fred Gentry

Claghorn.....Caldwell Butler

Loophole.....Arthur Smith

Three Scholars.....Frank Crenshaw, Coach Dickson and
 Billy Spong

Chief Justice.....Jim Ayers

Other Eight Justices.....Bobby Butcher, Colston Christian, A. C.
 Epps, Skip Forrest, Aubrey Heflin,
 Frank Maloney, Alex Neal (soloist) and
 Alex Sands

Bailiff.....Tom Bryan

First Lawyer.....Dick Cocke

Second Lawyer.....George Sadler

Third Lawyer.....Charlie Laughlin

Fourth Lawyer.....Denny White

Fifth Lawyer.....Hoppy Goddin

Sixth Lawyer.....Bobby Cabell

Folk Singer.....Waller Dudley

Accompanist.....Matt Andrews

Claghorn:

I really don't think you have anything to worry about here. It is my considered opinion that the James River program would help the oyster industry, not hurt it. After all, doesn't "dredging" have an "R" in it?

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A happy Delegate is a good Delegate.

The Roanoke World-News

Wednesday, August 5, 1964

1.



M. Caldwell Butler
Manager



Blackwell Brown
Treasurer

Poff Again Names Butler As Campaign Manager

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke will again be campaign manager for 6th District Rep. Richard H. Poff.

"As campaign manager, he will be ex-officio member of all campaign committees and will represent the candidate in all meetings which the candidate cannot attend," said Poff in announcing Butler's appointment.

The congressman also announced the appointment of Blackwell Brown, Roanoke banker, as finance chairman. Brown has held the post in previous Poff campaigns.

Butler was Poff's manager in his successful 1958 and 1962 campaigns. In his job, Butler will coordinate the work of the committees in the district's counties and cities.

Poff said that Butler, who is serving his second term in the House of Delegates from Roanoke, "has distinguished himself as a legislator of unusual ability and has won the respect and esteem of his colleagues in both houses of the General Assembly in both political parties."

Poff, Republican from Radford, is running against State Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke. Poff has been in the House since 1952.

Annual Sixth District Republican Banquet



DIXIE CAVERNS
BALLROOM

SEPTEMBER 18, 1964
7:00 P. M.

The



M. C.

Poff
As C

Del. M.
Roanoke will
manager for
Richard H.

"As campaign manager, he will be ex-officio member of all campaign committees and will represent the candidate in all meetings which the candidate cannot attend," said Poff in announcing Butler's appointment.

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Menu

½ FRIED CHICKEN

OR FISH

STRING BEANS

CANDIED YAMS

SALAD

FRUIT PIE

COFFEE

TEA

Program

M. CALDWELL BUTLER

Master of Ceremonies

INVOCATION.....Rev. J. W. Hatton
Pastor, Fort Lewis Baptist Church

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO FLAG

DINNER

Ed Langley in Character Sketches of the Opponents

PRESENTATION OF DISTRICT OFFICERS.....Lewis W. Wohlford, Jr.

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER.....Hon. Robert S. Burruss, Jr.

PRINCIPAL ADDRESS.....Hon. Richard H. Poff

RESPONSE.....Richard E. Martin

CO-RESPONSE.....Kenneth Yancey

PRESENTATION OF GUESTS AT HEAD TABLE

ADJOURNMENT

A paradox--Butler's words, Poff's vote

For those who have been able to follow Senator Goldwater along the tortuous path from his conservative conscience to his Hershey retreat, the recent vote of Congressman Richard H. Poff may not have seemed inconsistent.

For others who recall the efforts of Virginia Republicans over many years, Poff's vote may have been disturbing. Here's why:

M. Caldwell Butler is Poff's campaign manager in the Sixth District Congressional race.

Butler, during the 1962 General Assembly session, was in the vanguard of those attacking the reapportionment bill subsequently passed by the Byrd organization forces.

Butler took the position that the reapportionment was unrepresentative and unfair.

(It also maintained the power of the Democratic forces the Roanoke Republican was fighting against.)

Two years later, when the United States Supreme Court handed down



Butler



Poff

its ruling knocking out the state's apportionment, Butler spoke out again. He didn't favor the Supreme Court's entry into the matter, but he did favor the result.

The ruling, he said, was another example of the federal government having to step in after a state had failed to live up to its responsibilities.

Other Republicans around the state have said the same thing.

Now, along comes the Tuck bill, which would void this "desirable result" through an "undesirable method," according to state GOP leaders.

And Poff, a Republican, voted for it. To our knowledge, he made no statement before Congress or elsewhere publicly stating what he would otherwise do to rectify a situation his allies have found obnoxious. He just voted with the House majority to kill the most obvious alternative.

One source in the Poff camp explained that the congressman must have been torn between two desires:

1. The desire to have a desirable reapportionment.

2. The desire to take a desirable slap at the Supreme Court.

The second undoubtedly was the most desirable political position.

Particularly for a man who desires to be reelected.

Roanoke, Virginia, Sunday Morning, September 20, 1964.

Harrison Hopes Congress Will Void or Delay Ruling

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. learned the bad news—for his administration, at least—when he got off an airplane at Lynchburg en route to Montvale to make a speech. A court order had been issued for redistricting the Senate as well as the House.

He took it in stride. But Harrison, who has grown accustomed to seeing his administration lose test cases in the federal courts, was reluctant to talk at first because, he said, he had not seen the order.

He later agreed to talk with newsmen for a few minutes after his speech but declined to say what his next step will be—whether he will ask Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Button to seek a review of the three judges' order by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Harrison said he wants to

talk to the attorney general first.

The governor has contended all along that the 100 House seats and the 40 Senate seats are fairly distributed.

Harrison said he hopes Con-



GOV. HARRISON
Looks to Congress

gress, before it adjourns, will pass one of two pending bills—one removing legislative apportionment from the purview of the federal courts or place a two-year moratorium on the U.S. Supreme Court decision requiring equal apportionment of all state legislatures.

And, Harrison said, he does not think the General Assembly should be required to reapportion the Senate now. Present members should be allowed to serve their four-year terms, he said.

Barring either congressional action soon or a reversal of Saturday's decision by the three federal judges at Alexandria, Virginia faces a unique election year in 1965.

It will mean the election of 40 state senators and 100 House members, with realigned districts, in a year in which Virginia also will be electing its next governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general.

Harrison said he had planned to call a special session in November to reapportion the 100 House seats, barring congressional action, in compliance with an earlier court order.

The latest order requires him to convene the General Assembly by Dec. 15 to reapportion both the House and Senate.

Several political leaders said they were not surprised at the order requiring reapportionment of the 40 Senate seats but there was widespread surprise that it also required what amounts to a special election for two-year terms of the interim senators.

The reaction was mixed along political lines.

"I think that it is a matter of extreme concern when legislative changes in the General Assembly of Virginia are made by the federal courts," said Sen. Hale Collins of Covington, Democrat, a member

of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee that wrote the 1962 reapportionment which the judges declared unconstitutional.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the 14-



HALE COLLINS
Extreme Concern

member Republican caucus in the General Assembly, said Saturday's decision to reapportion was "easily predictable" from the U.S. Supreme Court decision.

"I had not anticipated, however, that the three-judge court would cut short the terms of the senators," Butler said, adding:

"I reserve judgment on the wisdom of this until I have had an opportunity to read the opinion but I am shocked at the precedent it will create."

State Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke, Democrat, said he anticipated the court's decision and voted against the 1962 reapportionment act.

"However," Hopkins added, "there are only a few inequities of representation as far as . . . the Senate is concerned."

Del. Lacey E. Putney of Bedford, Democrat, a member of the House Privileges

and Elections Committee which wrote the 1962 reapportionment act, said he was not surprised by Saturday's decision.

"This is another instance of the federal judiciary usurping and destroying the prerogatives of the states," Putney declared.

Sen. D. Woodrow Bird of Bland County, Democrat, said he hopes a compromise can be worked out in Congress so the redistricting "won't have to be done in a rush and during an extra session."

"The torch of truly representative state government has been rekindled in Virginia today," said Del. Henry Howell of Norfolk, one of the attorneys in the test case.

He said the "wonderful citizens" who financed the case and retained the lawyers are "extremely pleased" with the decision.

Howell, as a lawyer, voiced doubt Congress can take any

action delaying compliance with the court's order.

"I don't see how Congress could pass a retroactive law affecting a court case which has reached maturity," Howell said.



M. CALDWELL BUTLER
Reserves Judgment

Roanoke Wor

Roanoke, Virginia, Thursday, November 5, 1964

Butler Sees Party Loss In Virginia

2 Other Leaders
More Optimistic
On GOP's Future

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

Del. M. Caldwell Butler, a Republican, today assessed the Johnson win in Virginia as a definite setback to the state's party.

But Lewis W. Wohlford Jr., 6th District GOP chairman, said that actually the party did better in many districts than he suspected it would.

An opinion about in the middle of these two was the one expressed by Del. D. Henry Almond of Roanoke County, who thinks the election will result in growth of the Republican party in Virginia, "but it will be slow."

The three were among the few Roanoke Valley Republican leaders who could be reached for comment today.

Butler's was the bluntest: "It certainly is a setback," he said of Tuesday's state vote, "since we lost the election."

"We've got a lot of work to do," he added. "I think it makes clear that we Republicans must sit down and re-examine where we're going as a party."

Commenting on the local congressional race, Butler said, "The 6th is a bit different . . . I think this was a personal rather than a party triumph for the party and we should recognize it."

★ ★

The 6th was one of the two Virginia districts where a Republican won Tuesday.

Butler, who at the 1964 General Assembly was leader of the 14 GOP members, said, "We've got a lot of work to do."

The Republicans have been hoping to substantially increase their strength in state elections next year.

He said one thing he believed Tuesday's election proved and that is that the "overwhelming number of Virginians are indifferent to party labels."

"That should be somewhat to our advantage," he said.

Wohlford, who has long headed the highly successful GOP organization in the district, pointed out that the party in Virginia got as many votes as it was assigned by the Republican National Committee — 460,000.

The catch, of course, was that Virginia's vote was bigger than had been expected and most of the new voters went overwhelmingly for the Democratic ticket.

But a large number of the new voters registered to vote in federal elections only, Wohlford noted, and they therefore will not be able to vote next year.

In 1965, all members of the General Assembly, a governor and many local officials will be up for election.

He said his party did better than expected in at least two districts, the 9th and 5th, considering the split in the conservative vote, it also did well in the 3rd. Republicans lost in all three districts. A Democrat won in the 3rd by only about 600 votes.

★ ★

Wohlford made this prediction: The Republican party will

See PARTY, Page 2, Col. 7

Party Set Back, Butler Declares

(From Page One)
keep growing steadily in Virginia and he thinks the LBJ vote on Tuesday will not materially slow this growth.

Almond, who worked in the district to help Sen. Barry Goldwater get the Republican nomination, was one of the many Republicans who thought the senator would carry the state.

But he's not too glum about his party's prospects because Goldwater lost the state.

"We worked so hard that it will help us in Virginia," he said.

He, like many Republicans, thinks it has become clear to many of the more conservative Democrats that "they're ineffective in their party" on both the local and national level.

"I look for more and more of these people to realign themselves with the Republican party," he said.

"But it will be slow."

Republican Laurels

If awards were passed out to politicians who speak with true candor, Del. M. Caldwell Butler should be among the recipients.

The Roanoke Republican leader told his fellow party members the other night: "We cannot afford to rest on our laurels now that we have none."

His comment pointed up the real problems facing the city's GOP organization, in the wake of the Nov. 3 voting which saw a majority of the city's voters give varying degrees of support to a straight Democratic ticket.

That has not happened in local elections in quite a while. It gave the Democrats a taste of the down-the-line victories of years gone by. But it shook up the Republicans because of their success in the past few years in carrying the city for not only the presidential ticket but even their candidate for governor, and, in some cases, for local offices and the General Assembly. It also marked the first time that the Republicans failed to carry the city for Rep. Richard H. Poff.

The Republicans must go to work. As Mr. Butler points out, the laurels are no longer there.

Shorter Viewpoint

Democrat to Republican friend: "What's it like to be a man without a party?"

★ ★

Post-election comment: "That's Goldwater over the dam."



Del. Butler... What Happened Nov. 3? (Times Photos)

Hewitt Resigns City GOP Post

(From Page One)

regional alignments of the party which would have put Virginia into a region with Maryland, Delaware and North Carolina.

Wright proposed that the GOP National Committee recognize that the "South can no longer be considered a unified territory" and the problems of Virginia are as different from the problems of Alabama as they are from those in New York.

Opponents of this part of Wright's resolution said each state has its own problems and they do not feel qualified to say where Virginia's out-of-state ties lie.

Wright argued that the resolution was only a suggestion from the committee in Roanoke to guide the GOP National Committee in its future planning.

Butler insisted that the committee discuss, frankly, "what happened" in the Nov. 3 election.

Mrs. Hazel K. Barger, a member of the GOP National Committee from Roanoke, said Sen. Barry Goldwater made no effort at San Francisco to unify the party by inviting in Republicans who had opposed his nomination in the convention.

There were other factors too, Mrs. Barger said, but declared: "I think, for one thing, we were defeated before we left San Francisco."

Butler said the Democratic victory in Roanoke makes it imperative the GOP begin revitalizing its precinct organizations for next year's elections.

"We cannot afford to rest on



HENRY S. HEWITT
Resigning As Chairman

our laurels now that we have none," Butler told the committee.

The Virginian-Pilot

ESTABLISHED NOVEMBER 21, 1865

Page 4

Friday, October 30, 1964

*

Save the Right to Write In

In one of the curious turnabouts that enliven Virginia politics, the only legislative voice raised in opposition to the proposed ban of write-in votes in the Democratic primary elections is that of a Republican.

Delegate M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, leader of the little band of GOP constructive obstructionists in the House of Delegates, has noted that under the guise of facilitating write-in votes, a proposed amendment on Tuesday's ballot would do away with them in primary elections.

The excuse for this restriction is that voters of one party might cross over into another's primary; this rationalizing underscores the Democratic Organization's pench-

ant for wanting to have its way two ways. In other election years, notably in 1949, the Democrats have urged the Republicans to come into their primaries in behalf of the conservative candidate.

We oppose the amendment on the grounds that there are far too many hobbles on the electorate in Virginia. Advocates of the amendment maintain that it would clarify a section of the law which seems to indicate that if a voter wishes to write a candidate's name on the ballot, he must erase one name and insert another.

Despite that confusing phrasing, no one has ever seriously questioned the right of a Virginia voter simply to add the name of his choice for a write-in. But if the

law is to be clarified, it should be undertaken in a straightforward manner. As the proposition stands on the Tuesday's ballot, it would straighten out the write-in right by doing away with it altogether in a primary election.

Fears that the Republicans might raid the Democratic primary are not nearly so likely to be realized as is the possibility that one day the Democrats will find themselves stuck with an impossible candidate in mid-stream of campaign without any chance for recourse to the write-in to switch horses. Our advice, to voters in general and Democrats in particular, is to preserve this alternative, this small freedom, by voting "no" against the amendment on Tuesday's ballot.

LETTERS TO THE NEWS LEADER FORUM:

Richmond News Leader 10/28/64

Roanoke Delegate Disputes Intent of Constitutional Amendment

Editor, The News Leader:

This is in reference to your editorial of October 22 concerning the referendum on the proposed amendment to Section 28 of the Constitution of Virginia.

The following statements set forth in your comment are inaccurate:

(a) "The sole purpose of the amendment is to make it simpler to 'write in' the name of a favored candidate in general elections."

(b) "there is not the slightest opposition to this excellent proposal anywhere in the State."

A more accurate report would suggest that the principle, if not the sole purpose, of the amendment is to prohibit write-in balloting in primary elections.

I was present when the resolution was offered to the Privileges and Elections Committee of the House of Delegates and when it was considered upon the floor of the House of Delegates, and I do not recall any suggestion by its proponents that they had any other purpose in mind.

No one has ever seriously questioned the right under the present wording of Section 28 of the Constitution to write in the name of a candidate, and the proposed amendment would not create any right which does not presently exist.

This purpose of the amendment—to prohibit write-in voting in primary elections—is, in my opinion, without merit.

There is no real reason why write-in voting should not be permitted in all elections.

Conceding that the merits of the proposal may be subject to arguments, both pro and con, the manner in which it is to be submitted to the people of Virginia is deliberately misleading.

The following question will appear on the ballot:

"Shall Section 28 of the Constitution of Virginia be amended so as to permit write-in voting in other than primary elections and to prescribe the manner in which ballots may be marked in such cases?"

Although the effect of this amendment will be to take away a right we already have (to write-in on primary ballots), the above language suggests that an affirmative vote will create a right we do not presently have.

This is wrong!

I certainly hope that you will reconsider the position you have taken in

your editorial and strongly urge the defeat of this amendment.

M. CALDWELL BUTLER,
Member, House of Delegates

Roanoke.

THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER

Partly Cloudy and Mild, Low Around 50 Tonight. Mostly Sunny and Cooler Tomorrow, High in the Middle 60's. (Other Data on Page 11.)

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RICHMOND, VA., 23213, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1964

FIVE CENTS

GOP Offers Plan On Redistricting

GOP Redistrict Plan Ready

Continued From First Page

ficiencies in the GOP-University plan, from the Democratic point of view.

For instance, House Speaker E. Blackburn Moore—a top man in the dominant Byrd organization—would find himself in the same House district as Del. C. D. Price of Page, chairman of the Agriculture Committee. The best and biggest portions of Moore's district would be shorn from him and his home county of Clarke would be shuttled over the Price's district.

GOP spokesmen indicated the University's plan was modified in a half-dozen cases to correct what the Republicans considered to be errors. Most of the changes are in the western portion of Virginia and involve substituting one county for another in some districts.

One such change close to Richmond involved Goochland county; in the University plan, it was put in the same district

with Nottoway, Amelia and day.

Powhatan counties—all south of the James river. Goochland was left in a district on the northern side of the river to preserve "community of interest."

Del. John Warren Cooke of Mathews, chairman of the U&E committee, was to preside to-

Meanwhile, the Senate P&E committee, headed by Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly, was scheduled to meet tomorrow to ponder a complete Senate redistricting plan formulated by a subcommittee. There was no indication that Gray's committee would open its doors to suggestions in the manner of the Cooke group.

The General Assembly is scheduled to meet November 30 to enact a new districting plan under pressure of a federal court deadline of December 15. After that date, the federal courts said, the judges themselves would do the shuffling around.

One federal judge has indicated the University's plan would be followed if he had to do the work. The University plan even drew footnote reference from the Supreme Court, which declared Virginia must do a better job of creating districts of even population.

P&E Unit Will Hear Proposal

By ROSS WEEKS JR.

Republicans in the Democrat-controlled House of Delegates prepared today to offer and support a House redistricting plan based primarily on equality of population.

The GOP plan, to be offered by Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, is a slightly modified version of the apportionment

(A citizens committee circulates petitions in support of separate General Assembly representation for Henrico county. Story on Page 4.)

plan drawn up by the University of Virginia's Bureau of Public Administration.

Delegate Butler was to be among several legislators to appear today before the powerful House Privileges and Election Committee. It was the first time the P&E group has opened its doors since it got to work on apportionment November 6.

The Roanoke Republican, chairman of the General Assembly's GOP caucus, was prepared to offer a proposed redistricting bill carrying out the party's representation plan.

G.O.P. OUTNUMBERED

There was little chance that the GOP's bill would ever make the grade. There are 11 Republicans and 89 Democrats in the House; there are no Republicans at all on the P&E committee.

Also scheduled to appear today were several northern Virginia delegates, championing a plan similar in most respects to the GOP-University plan. They are interested in the five new delegates their area would get under the population-equality plan, making a total of 13 delegates for Fairfax, Falls Church, Arlington and Alexandria.

Henrico politicians were expected to be interested in the GOP-University plan to the extent that it gives Henrico three delegates all its own. Henrico currently has a single delegate and shares eight on a "floater" basis with Richmond. The GOP-University plan suggests six for Richmond and three for Henrico. Chesterfield-Colonial Heights would have two, instead of only one.

There were some obvious de-

See G. O. P., Page 3

Thank you for calling me yesterday, Love
Milton Haddy



Staff Photo

Legislators are shown shortly before the House Privileges and Elections Committee held a hearing on General Assembly redistricting at the State Capitol today. Del. Shirley T. Holland (arrow) later told the committee he plans to

retire, enabling the group to abolish his Southside Virginia district. Republican Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, who came armed with a GOP redistricting plan, is standing at far right.

Holland Proffers His District for Split

Continued From First Page

ardson of Dinwiddie, who also represents Petersburg.

He said he asked the committee to let his district alone, if possible. He and Del. W. Roy Smith share the two localities which, combined, have about 59,000 population. He said he asked that Colonial Heights be added to the district if any increase need to be made.

On a strict population basis, each House seat should represent about 39,000 persons.

But Del. Edward M. Hudgins of Chesterfield, who currently represents Colonial Heights, also said he was asking for a second delegate in his district. The district has about 81,000 persons.

Del. Nathan B. Hutcherson of Franklin county, whose district has 26,000 population, said he would propose that Franklin and Pittsylvania counties be joined and that the joint district have two seats. Pittsylvania, with 58,000 persons, currently is represented by Dr. Randall O. Reynolds and Del. W. C. Thompson.

MO—Page 1—1st add Legis

Hutcherson acknowledged this would create a three-way race for the two seats but said he wasn't sure he would seek reelection.

Another delegate, Dr. W. A. Pennington of Buckingham, had in mind another proposal for his area.

He declined to spell out the plan except before the committee, but indicated he would not be adverse to running against Del. J. H. Daniel of Charlotte county for the same seat. Dr. Pennington represents represents Buckingham, appomattox and Cumberland counties, with 26,000 population, while Daniel represents Charlotte and Prince Edward, with 27,000.

GROUP CRITICIZED

Also involved in Dr. Pennington's plan would be the districts currently represented by Dels. L. H. Irby and Matt G. Anderson. He said he would not want to have Irby running against Anderson. Irby represents Amelia, Powhatan and Nottoway with 29,000 population and Anderson represents Goochland, Fluvanna and Louisa with about the same number of persons.

Meanwhile, Republicans in

the House presented a plan based mainly on one drawn up by the University of Virginia's bureau of public administration.

And Northern Virginia delegates presented basically the same plan—which gives five new delegates to Fairfax, Falls Church, Arlington, and Alexandria, for a total of 13.

The GOP plan was presented by Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, who criticized the P&E committee for continuing its policy of secrecy and wondered why it would not permit all delegates to remain in the room while testimony continued. He asked Cooke to reconsider but Cooke said the one-by-one procedure was more orderly.

THREE DELEGATES

Henrico politicians are interested in the GOP-University plan to the extent that it gives Henrico three delegates all its own. Henrico currently has a single delegate and shares eight on a "floater" basis with Richmond. The GOP-University plan suggests six for Richmond and three for Henrico, Chesterfield-Colonial Heights would have two, instead of only one.

There were some obvious de-

ficiencies in the GOP-University plan, from the Democratic point of view.

For instance, House Speaker E. Blackburn Moore—a top man in the dominant Byrd organization—would find himself in the same House district as Del. C. D. Price of Page, chairman of the Agriculture Committee. The best and biggest portions of Moore's district would be shorn from him and his home county of Clarke would be shuttled over the Price's district.

The GOP plan was modified slightly from the university scheme, with a half-dozen changes affecting western Virginia. There was no real prospect that the plan—or its changes—would get much attention from the redistricters.

The General Assembly is scheduled to meet November 30 to enact a new districting plan under pressure of a federal court deadline of December 15. After that date, the federal courts said, the judges themselves would do the shuffling around.

One federal judge has indicated the University's plan would be followed if he had to

do the work. The University plan even drew footnote reference from the Supreme Court, which declared Virginia must do a better job of creating districts of even population.

* * *

State Court to Guide Pa. Reapportionment Job

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—(P)

The Supreme Court handed to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court today the job of seeing that the state's legislature adopts a reapportionment law meeting the federal "one-man one-vote" standard.

The highest tribunal, in a unanimous action, vacated a decision by a special three-judge federal district court for the middle Pennsylvania district that had declared invalid legislative apportionment acts of Jan. 9, 1964.

The high court's order said the federal decision had to be vacated in favor of action ordered by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. The state court had ordered the General Assembly to write a new reapportionment law in time for use in the 1966 state election.

Floater Seat

Urged for City, County

11/16/64
RICHMOND — Roanoke Dels. Willis M. Anderson and M. Caldwell Butler went to bat today for more General Assembly representation for their city.

Both — but separately, and each in his own way — plunked for a floater delegate to represent Roanoke City and Roanoke County.

They testified before the Privileges and Elections Committee of the House of Delegates, sitting in the capital to consider ways to redistrict the state in conformity with a federal one-man-one-vote edict.

Anderson told the committee his proposal would mean better, more equitable representation for all of Roanoke Valley, and an incidental by-product, he suggested, might well be greater city-county unity.

The city's Republican delegate, Butler, testified as chairman of the General Assembly's GOP caucus, presenting his party's new apportionment plan for the state as a whole.

Since there are only 11 Republicans in the 100-member House and none on the P&E committee, the GOP Plan, a slight modification of a University of Virginia proposal was not expected to get far.

★ ★

Del. Henry Almond of Roanoke County, another Republican, reportedly opposed any plan to create a city-county floater delegate.

Virginia has until Dec. 15 to get itself redistricted under a June ruling of the Supreme Court. The Senate P&E com-

See DISTRICTING, Pg. 4, col. 4

Districting

(From Page One)

mittee's reapportionment plan is still secret. Both P&E committees will hand their findings to a special General Assembly session called by Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. for Nov. 30.

An estimated third of the House's 100 members showed up today, some plainly worried, all hopeful of protecting their seats. Sessions began at 11 a.m. Butler termed the secrecy-shrouded P&E committee "high-handed."

A Roanoke City-County floater delegate would be added to present representation — two from the city, one from the county, said Anderson.

Under the overturned 1962 redistricting act, Roanoke County shares a floater with Craig and Botetourt. Republican John Hagen of Roanoke County holds this seat.

Anderson's suggestion would combine Craig and Botetourt with an Alleghany-Covington-Clifton Forge floater.

His floater idea would mean that "... Roanoke Valley with a combined 1960 population of 158,803 (1960 census), would have a total of four delegates, or one delegate for each 39,700 people."

The twin P&E committees have been working on redistricting behind closed doors for more than a week. Over the weekend, GOP state chairman Robert J. Corber called for an end to secrecy.

State Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke suggested a joint city-county delegate Nov. 6, the day the committees went to work.

In June the U.S. Supreme Court called for apportionment of both houses of state legislatures on the one-man-one-vote basis. Counting Virginia's population at 4,000,000, the number of delegates at 100, the goal would be one delegate for each 40,000 Virginians.

★ ★

Anderson today, in a prepared statement, argued before the committee thus:

"The city of Roanoke, presently with two delegates, had a population in 1960 of 97,110, or 17,772 more people than the arithmetic ideal per delegate.

"Roanoke County, with 61,693 people, has one delegate of its own and shares a floater delegate with Craig and Botetourt counties.

"When Roanoke city's 'excess' of 17,772 is added to Roanoke County's 'excess' of 22,024 (excluding the floater), the total is 39,796, which figure represents the 'ideal' population per delegate."

"In addition to achieving near perfect equality of population, this result would recognize the growing bond of common interest between city and county and serve as a further stimulus to cooperative endeavor between the two.

"Roanoke County and Roanoke City are separate entities and each would continue to have separate representation. I submit, however, that the interests of both would be served by having one delegate whose duties it would be to attempt to resolve the differences that might arise between city and county and to advance the progress and strengthen the unity of the entire Roanoke Valley."



Floater Idea Suits Delegates Of City, But Not County's

Creation of a floater delegate for Roanoke City and County would please Roanoke City's delegates to the General Assembly but does not set too well with those in the county.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, leader of the GOP minority caucus in the House, said he was pleased with the floater delegate idea but indicated there is a pattern in the plan to eliminate Republicans from the House.

Del. Willis M. Anderson, a Democrat and Roanoke's other House member, joined Butler in favoring the floater seat.

"By creation of this floater seat," Anderson said, "Roanoke City and County got everything they were entitled to."

Del. John Hagen of Roanoke County, the Republican who holds the Roanoke-Craig-Botetourt county seat which would be abolished, said he will fight the city-county floater seat proposal and bid for "Roanoke County to preserve its own identity."

"The county," Hagen said, "deserves two full seats before the city deserves three seats."

Under the proposal, Craig and Botetourt counties would be added to enlarged House districts.

Del. D. Henry Almond, Roanoke County Republican delegate, agreed the plan would, in effect, give the city another delegate.

"Roanoke City is entitled to another delegate but Roanoke County is more deserving of a seat. I am opposed to the creation of floater seats in principle," he said.

Almond said the 11-man GOP delegation must have been "pretty effective" for the House Privileges and Elections Committee to try and eliminate as many of the Republican seats as it did.

★ ★ ★ ★ Governor Predicts District Plan O.K.

Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. I do not propose to send many bills down from the governor's office."

The state's chief executive, in Roanoke for the VPI-VMI football game, said he hopes the General Assembly will wind up its business next week, "but I don't think we will."

Commenting on the Army-Navy game he will attend Saturday, he said: "After the VPI-VMI game, anything else is anti-climactic. I'm seeing the military classic of the country here today."

Reaffirming his stand on retail sales taxes, Gov. Harrison said he hopes "not too many" local governments will enact such taxes, but that it should be on a state level.

"Redistricting is the first order of business," he said, "and after we take care of that, we can take up other business. But

Almond indicated that after study, if he finds the plan is relatively fair to all sections of the state, he will not actively oppose it at the special session of the General Assembly which begins Monday.

Butler noted that the members of the Privileges and Elections Committee did a "pretty good job of taking care of themselves."

He suspects that the pattern to eliminate some of the GOP opposition shows up in Wythe and Shenandoah counties.

GOP Del. Rupert N. Kincer's Wythe County seat would be combined with several predominantly Democratic counties and in Shenandoah County another member of the 11-man GOP minority, Del. W. Howard Ellifruits, would stand to lose his seat.

In Floyd County, another Republican seat held by Del. Joseph H. Poff would be split across the mountains. Poff's present district of Floyd-Carroll would be cut in two—Floyd going to Franklin and Carroll added to Grayson-Galax district.

★ ★

Poff indicated he will fight the proposal next week.

He said Floyd doesn't have much in common with Franklin County and that people in the Floyd-Grayson area — traditionally Republican — "are politically, socially and geographically" aligned.

Kincer, who plans to oppose the new five-county, two seat district proposed by the committee, said the combination of Wythe with Giles, Bland, Pulaski and Craig counties as suggested is "destroying a close relationship."

Butler said the combination of Floyd and Franklin was in line with a redistricting proposal suggested by a University of Virginia agency.

Butler said a Carroll-Grayson-Galax seat should end up in GOP hands if past voting trends hold.

Hagen said the city will dominate the county in the new seat.

If the arrangement is approved by the General Assembly, he said, he will not seek the seat because "my conviction is that you can't serve two masters."

He said the county is growing at a more rapid rate than the city and therefore needs more representation in the House.

Anderson said he was pleased with the creation of the new seat "because I think it will be a step toward unity in the Roanoke Valley . . . Now we will have a delegate who must represent and answer to both the people of the city and county."

Without close study, he said the plan appears to be a good one "because it gives the additional seats to the rapidly growing areas which have been heretofore underrepresented."

City-County Floater Seat Proposed in House Plan

Butler Hints Shifts Aimed At Republicans

By BEN BEAGLE
Times Staff Writer

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, the leader of the GOP minority caucus in the House of Delegates, said Wednesday night he hasn't studied fully a House redistricting proposal but "I hope I do not see a pattern directed toward eliminating Republicans."

Butler, commenting that he was pleased with a recommendation which would set up a Roanoke City-County floater seat, also said: "It sounds like the (Privileges and Election) committee members have done a pretty good job of taking care of themselves."

And Butler, one of 11 Republicans in the present House, indicated that he believes the "pattern" (eliminating Republicans) may be there.

"I suspect there is such a pattern in Wythe and Shenandoah counties," Butler said.

In Wythe, under the redistricting proposals, GOP Del. Rupert N. Kincer's Wythe County seat would be combined with several predominantly Democratic counties and in Shenandoah County another member of the 11-man Republican minority, Del. W. Howard Ellifruits, would stand to lose his seat.

In Floyd County, another Republican seat held by Del. Joseph H. Poff would be split across the mountains. Poff's present district of Floyd-Carroll would be cut in two—Floyd going to Franklin and Carroll added to the Grayson-Galax district.

Poff said Wednesday night he intends to fight the proposal at the special session of the General Assembly next week and that the redistricting proposal "still looks a little political to me... we're so darned minority, why do they want to eliminate us."

Poff said Floyd doesn't have much in common with Franklin County and that people in the Floyd-Grayson area—traditionally Republican—are politically, socially and geographically aligned.

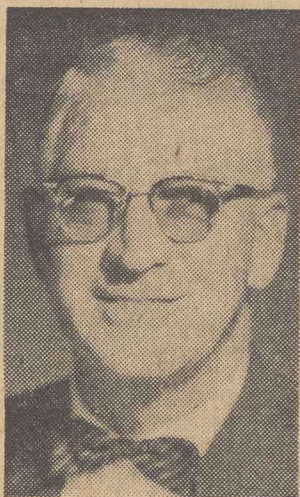
Kincer said the combination of Wythe with Giles, Bland, Pulaski and Craig as suggested in the committee report is "destroying a close relationship between the delegates and the people they represent."

"A lot of people in Wythe County," Kincer said, "don't know where Craig is."

Kincer said he will oppose the new five-county, two-seat district proposed by the committee.

"We're located up here on the Blue Ridge," Poff said. "We have the right number (population) so why break us up?" Poff wouldn't comment on whether he would run for the new Floyd-Franklin seat if

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Del. Rupert N. Kincer



Del. Joseph H. Poff



Del. R. Crockett Gwyn Jr.



Del. John W. Hagen

These Delegates, 3 Republicans and 1 Democrat, Face Problems Under P&E Plan

Butler Hints Changes Aimed at Republicans

(Continued from Page One)

it is approved by the General Assembly.

Butler said the combination of Floyd and Franklin was in line with a redistricting proposal suggested by a University of Virginia agency. "The smaller county seat was held by a Republican," Butler said, "but that was a decision that had to be made."

Butler said a Carroll-Grayson-Galax seat should end up in Republican hands if past voting trends hold.

Del. John Hagen of Roanoke County, the Republican who now holds the Roanoke-Craig-Botetourt seat in the House, said he will fight the city-county floater seat proposal and bid "for Roanoke County to preserve its own identity."

"The county," Hagen said, "deserves two full seats before the city deserves three seats."

Under the proposal, Craig and Botetourt counties would be added to enlarged House districts.

Hagen said he sees a conflict of interest for a man who had to represent the city and county in a floater seat.

"The city would try to rule," Hagen charged, "as it has in everything else."

Hagen said if the city-county floater arrangement is approved by the General Assembly, "I do not plan to seek the seat... because my conviction is that you can't serve two masters."

Hagen said the county is growing at a more rapid rate than the city and therefore needs more representation in the General Assembly.

Del. Willis M. Anderson, a Democrat and Roanoke's other House member, joined Butler in favoring the floater seat.

"By the creation of this floater seat," Anderson said, "Roanoke City and Roanoke County got everything they were entitled to."

Anderson said the proposal pleases him "because I think it will be a further step toward unity in the Roanoke Valley... Now we will have a delegate

who must represent and answer to both the people of the city and county."

"At first glance," Anderson said in commenting on the overall statewide proposal, "it appears to be a good plan because it gives the additional seats to the rapidly growing areas which have been heretofore underrepresented."

Anderson said it appears Northern Virginia and Tidewater areas "got all they were entitled to; however, the sources of the new seats will require careful additional study."

Anderson praised the Privileges and Elections Committee

for doing a "very conscientious job."

He said the committee "appeared to discharge its function without particular regard for personalities." Anderson said "some very able and valuable members of the General Assembly will stand to lose their seats under this proposal."

Butler, who joined Anderson in supporting the floater seat proposals before the committee last week, said he has backed the idea during his whole House career.

"I would have been shocked if it hadn't been advocated," Butler said.

Southwest Would Lose 2 Delegates

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

Roanoke City and Roanoke County share a new floater House seat under a redistricting plan prepared by Administration leaders for the special session of the General Assembly beginning Monday.

It also squeezes two House seats out of Southwest Virginia. They will be among eight divided among rapidly growing cities and counties in Northern and Tidewater Virginia.

The plan, which will be translated into an administration-backed bill with all likelihood of passage, was prepared by the House Privileges and Elections Committee. It was called "workable and equitable" by Del. John Warren Cooke, committee chairman.

Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. was forced to call the special session in the wake of the U.S. Supreme Court's one-man one-vote decision and lower court orders requiring the reapportionment of seats in both the House and Senate by Dec. 15.

Sen. Garland Gray, chairman of the Senate P&E Committee, plans to make public today or tomorrow his committee's proposals for redistricting the State Senate.

Both committees have been working behind closed doors at the State Capitol off and on since members were summoned to Richmond Nov. 6 to begin preparation for the special session starting Monday.

Roanoke presently has two House seats; Roanoke County one.

The committee proposes abolishing a Roanoke County floater seat with Craig and Botetourt counties, now held by Del. John Hagen, a Republican, to create the new Roanoke City-County floater seat and give the growing Roanoke Valley additional representation in Richmond.

The committee picks up a House seat for distribution elsewhere by creating a new two-seat House district composed of five counties—Giles, Bland, Pulaski, Wythe and Craig.

Del. Charles B. Andrews, a member of the House P&E Committee, now represents Giles and Bland; Del. Garnett S. Moore represents Pulaski, and Del. Rupert N. Kincer, one of the 11-member Republican minority in the House, represents Wythe.

And the committee proposed picking up another House seat by reshuffling three House districts from Franklin County west to Galax and Grayson County.

Franklin County, now represented by Del. Nathan Hutcherson, would be combined with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

RICHMOND NEWS LEADER

ain Tonight, Low Near 53. Rain Over 50% of Area Ending Tomorrow, Continued Mild, High Near 62. (Other Data on Page 5.)

LEPHONE 644-1851

RICHMOND, VA., 23213, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1964

FIVE CENTS

Big Policy Shifts Unlikely

By BILL SAUDER

The pending reapportionment of the General Assembly doesn't presage any dramatic shift in state government policies, say officials familiar with the Virginia legislature.

An increasing awareness of the problems of urban areas will result, say these officials, but radical departures from traditional solutions to problems are not in the cards.

Comment from the officials came two days before the Monday convening of a special session of the General Assembly to redistrict both House and Senate.

Recommendations from House and Senate Privileges and Elections Committees call for shifting eight House and three Senate seats from rural to urban areas of the state.

BOOTHE'S VIEWS

Some observers have felt that this move would spell the end of traditional rural domination of the General Assembly.

Former State Sen. Armistead Boothe of Alexandria disagrees, although the Tenth congressional district in which he resides and where he is Democratic chairman stands to gain five House seats and one Senate seat.

"This area is going to become more a part of the state," said Boothe. "That's what we're aiming our energies at."

"These new members of the legislature from urban areas aren't going to try to take over the state. No one's out to ruin the tobacco farmer."

"Along with responsibility comes wisdom. I really don't see any radical departures into new fields of legislation."

MORE INFLUENCE

Boothe acknowledged, however, that there will be an inclination for the legislature to listen more closely when the urban areas speak.

"When we can produce more votes we will have more influence, obviously."

"The urban areas will afford more leadership, but any change in direction of legislation because of this reapportionment will be a relatively mild thing."

Robert D. Morrison, Lynchburg city manager and long-time chairman of the Virginia Municipal League's legislative committee, gave a similar appraisal. However, he said he sees hope that the localities

will finally receive assistance with their most pressing problem — financial difficulties brought on by ever-increasing school needs. Said Morrison:

"It would seem to me, while it's a statewide problem (school financing), with the urban areas getting more representation would be able to present our side more effectively."

"There will necessarily be a greater awareness by the legislature of the critical revenue needs of the localities."

Morrison, like most of the others, hesitated to put the matter on a country boy-city boy basis.

"Our needs are too similar,"

he said. "At this last session of the General Assembly the counties and the municipalities stood shoulder to shoulder on the problems which really counted."

There was one area, however, where the interests of the city and county governments were at cross purposes—the financing of highway construction.

Del. Lewis E. McMurrin of Newport News, who led a last-ditch fight to get more highway construction funds for the cities at the last General Assembly, agreed reapportionment

See POLICY, Page 2



BOOTHE



BUTLER



McMURRAN

'We're Just Being Gerrymandered'

See PASS, Page 2, Col. 3

GOP Huddles For Counterplan

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

RICHMOND — Republicans in the General Assembly, anticipating a reduction in their already meager membership if Democratic redistricting plans are adopted, met today to discuss their own redistricting bills to be introduced later today.

Aware that any legislation they introduce will have no chance of passage, they seemed intent on calling attention to what they said were inequities in plans recommended by all-Democratic House and Senate committees.

"I think we've got to point out things in the administration bills that are wrong," said Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, leader of the Republican minority in the legislature.

The Republican caucus preceded the opening of the special redistricting session of the General Assembly at noon.

Five of the 14 Republican

seats—four in the House and one in the Senate—will be endangered by redistricting plans recommended by the House and Senate Privileges and Elections committees.

Del. Rupert N. Kincer of Wytheville was highly critical of the proposed plan for his district.

He said even Democrats in Wythe "say it's the craziest thing they've ever seen," and are particularly critical of lumping the county with Craig County, which is some distance from Wythe.

"One suggested that Wythe be put with Alexandria (in northern Virginia) as it's easier to get here than to New Castle (county seat of Craig)," he said.

★ ★

Dels. D. Henry Almond and John W. Hagen of Roanoke County were again critical of the administration plans to give a floater House seat to Roanoke

City and Roanoke County. They declined to sign the GOP plan that called for a city-county floater delegate.

In other comments, Sen. Robert S. Burruss Jr. of Lynchburg, whose district is being juggled, said "we're just being gerrymandered, that's all."

Sen. James C. Turk of Radford recalled that the 1962 plans drawn up by the committees were declared unconstitutional and wondered if the present plans will pass court tests.

The P&E committees have adopted their plans during the past few weeks behind closed doors.

Kincer, Hagen, the three Republican members of the Senate and several other western Virginians are to testify at public hearings being conducted this afternoon.

A surprise speaker at the hearings is to be Rep. Joel T. Broyhill, Republican from the

northern Virginia 10th District.

At the last session of Congress, Broyhill voted for a bill sponsored by Rep. William M. Tuck, Virginia Democrat, that would have kept the courts from intervening in any state redistricting.

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Broyhill said in a statement today that he favors fair redistricting, but thinks it is a matter that should be left to the states and he is against "usurpation" by the Supreme Court of powers that should remain with the states.

For this reason, he explained, he voted for the Tuck bill when it came up in the House. In his statement to the committees holding the public hearings, Broyhill made a general plea for fair redistricting.

Generally, there seems to be little opposition to the administration redistricting plans and they are expected to pass with little if any opposition.

Redistricting Complaints Unheeded as Bills Pass

Area Legislators Criticize Plans

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

RICHMOND — Several western Virginia legislators mildly criticized the redistricting plans proposed by two General Assembly committees and which were passed today in separate House and Senate actions.

Comments from the legislators came yesterday as the General Assembly's special redistricting session opened with public hearings.

Practically all the criticism came from the Republican minority, which felt that the Democratic majority considered the Republicans expendable in the current redistricting.

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Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke told the House Privileges and Elections Committee that "you seem to have gone to great length to 'dilute' present Republican strength."

Such "dilution," he indicated, could cause the Republicans to lose House seats they now hold

in Wythe and Shenandoah counties.

He also told the committee that he doubts if the bill the House P&E Committee has drawn up will hold up in court.

Dels. Joseph H. Poff of Floyd and Rupert N. Kincer of Wytheville asked the committee to reconsider the plans for reshuffling their districts.

Their main complaints were that the districts they now represent are to be combined with other areas to make up districts that have nothing in common.

The two didn't say it, but they also obviously feel that the combining of their districts with Democratic areas will lead to their losing their seats.

Del. John W. Hagen of Roanoke County continued his opposition to a floater delegate for Roanoke City and Roanoke County, saying the city and county have never worked together and a floater delegate

couldn't possibly represent the two satisfactorily.

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"A floater would only cause more friction," he said.

The floater plans was recommended by the House P&E Committee.

Hagen got support from Del. Lawrence Hoover of Harrisonburg who said he opposed the idea of city-county floaters.

"Because of city-county squabbles that have gone on, no delegate can represent both a city and a county properly," said Hoover.

Before a Senate P&E hearing, also held yesterday afternoon, Sen. James C. Turk of Radford criticized the secrecy in which the committee drew up its redistricting plan.

"I'm not saying you've done anything bad, I'm just saying that I think the secrecy in which you've operated is regrettable," he said.

Under a plan drawn up by the Senate P&E Committee,

Turk would end up in the same district as Sen. S. Floyd Landreth of Galax. Both are Republicans.

Turk said that putting two GOP senators in the same district suggests that party affiliation might have had an effect on the committee recommendations.

Turk and Landreth asked the Senate committee to adopt a plan proposed by the Republicans. Under this plan their districts would remain separate.

The Republican plan is similar to one prepared by the University of Virginia.

Del. Nathan B. Hutcherson of Franklin County asked the committee to assign his county to a district which includes the counties of Patrick, Henry and Pittsylvania.

Virgil Goode, commonwealth's attorney of Franklin, supported Hutcherson's suggestion, saying, "Our ties in every way are with Patrick, Henry and Martinsville."

Another Republican, Sen. Robert S. Burruss Jr. of Lynchburg, protested the P&E Committee recommendation that his district be divested of Campbell County. It would be replaced with Bedford county.

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He said he felt that the population difference between his district, which would be the state's smallest in population, and Henrico County, which would have the most people, would not be approved by the courts.

Members of the legislature and other citizens from all parts of the state spoke yesterday during the public hearings.

The pattern was essentially the same before both the Senate and House committees: Those from northern Virginia thanked the committees for giving them more representation; those losing representation in the legislature pleaded with the committee to reconsider their recommendations.

Changes Asked in 2 Bills to Redistrict

(Continued from Page One)

—Del. Rupert N. Kincer of Wytheville opposed a committee proposal which takes Wythe County and puts it in a five-county, two-seat district stretching from Wythe to Craig County.

Kincer, a Republican, who signed the substitute bill, said he thought Wythe County "could be a little better dealt with" in current redistricting.

He said it is 125 miles from

Wytheville to New Castle and that a better combination would be what the Republican bill offers — a Wythe-Grayson seat.

Del. Joseph H. Poff of Floyd, another Republican whose Floyd-Carroll District would be shuffled, putting Floyd with Franklin and Carroll in with Del. Virgil Cox's Grayson-Galax seat, said the "total number (population)" for the current district is ideal.

Poff asked the committee to leave the district alone. Poff said, "I am not up here fussing a lot."

Roanoke County's Del. John W. Hagen, came before the committee in disagreement with nine other Republicans who have signed the substitute bill.

Hagen said he objects to the proposal for a floater seat for Roanoke City-County as it is proposed in both bills.

He said the city and county

"have not shown any enthusiasm for working together."

Hagen — whose floater seat currently represents the counties of Roanoke, Botetourt and Craig—claimed there is "great animosity" between the city and county, and added that the floater seat would cause "further friction and problems."

Hagen, who said he wouldn't run for such a seat, claimed the floater delegate would be subjected to "an abnormal amount of abuse" and that the county, based on the population factor, deserves two delegates before the city deserves three.

Del. Lawrence Hoover of Harrisonburg, who filed a minority report as a member of the House P&E Committee and who has entered his own redistricting bill, also touched on city-county floater seats in an appearance before the committee. Hoover attacked plans for a number of floater seats between Richmond and Henrico County and Roanoke and Roanoke County.

Hoover, who once headed a redistricting commission of the legislature, claimed the floater seat proposals are "abominable."

Hoover claimed there had been city-county squabbles in both locations and "no delegate can represent both of them and represent them properly."

The committee heard spokesman for Northern Virginia praise the redistricting plan and they heard complaints, also, from the upper Shenandoah Valley area and from the Eastern Shore — where the proposals place one delegate instead of the present two. Richmond spokesmen also opposed the floater city-county setup.

The Senate committee's plan to add Russell County to the district of Sen. M. M. Long Sr., now composed of Norton, Wise and Dickenson County, brought a flood of telegrams from Russell County.

Del. W. C. Elliott, who represents Russell, proposed a district of Russell, Tazewell and Smyth counties. He said the present alignment would prevent Russell from ever getting a state senator.

"We feel we're being dealt out, not with Sen. Long, but for the future," Dr. Elliott protested as he read name after name on telegrams he had received.

Such a change, it appears, would force Long, a member of the P&E Committee, to add Buchanan County—the home county of Sen. Donald A. McGlothlin of Grundy.

"I don't think in the next one thousand years we (in Russell County) would have a chance of getting a senator," Dr. Elliott said.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, leader of the GOP minority caucus in the General Assembly, talked about the GOP substitute bill. Both the GOP bill and Hoover's bill are revised versions of "Plan A"—a redistricting proposal gotten up by a University of Virginia agency in 1961.

Butler also plugged for an amendment he has offered for the P&E bill. This would change the language of the bill regarding the boundaries of cities and counties affected.

The original bill says the boundaries will be as they were in January of 1962.

Butler's amendment would change that to allow for the adjustment of the boundaries when annexation suits are finally settled.

Butler told the committee he was offering the amendment so that residents in Roanoke's Edgehill annexation suit currently being appealed—would be in the city if the annexation decision is upheld.

Butler told the committee "In each instance you seem to have gone to great lengths to dilute Republican strength. I'm sure this is just coincidence, but I think you ought to be aware of it."

Butler said "Plan A, as a point of departure, is going to be acceptable to the courts."

For a long time the House hearing seemed to be concerned mainly with the buoyancy of Del. Charles D. Price of Page County, a Democrat who now represents Page and Warren counties. Under the new plan he would be tucked into a district with Harrisonburg, Rockingham and Shenandoah.

As a floater delegate, Price would be sure to sink in the next election running in the strong Republican counties of Shenandoah and Rockingham, said Warren County Democratic Chairman William C. Armstrong.

The committee plan, said Armstrong, should be revised "so Charlie Price won't be dealt out and sent to Siberia."

Contrasted to the woes of Price were the apparent joys of the delegation from the 10th Congressional District, embracing Arlington, Fairfax, Alexandria and Falls Church. Their area picks up five of the eight rejuggled House seats and one of the three senators being shifted.

Even Republican Rep. Joel T. Broyhill of Arlington, who supported the Dirksen plan to defer court-ordered redistricting for two years and the proposal by Rep. William M. Tuck-D-Va., to make legislative apportionment off limits for federal courts, was on hand to speak in favor of the committee idea.

General Assembly Tackles Task of Redistricting State

(Continued from Page One)

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bility that a protest de by Portsmouth, bring a court-or- ting plan which and administra- r, was raised E committee's

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He was second to Sen. Moses in seniority, having begun his first term in 1942.

The administration redistricting bills were introduced in the opening sessions by the chairmen of the two P&E committees—Sen. Garland Gray of Averly and Del. John Warren Cooke of Mathews. Republican redistricting bills were introduced too by Sen. James K. of Radford and Del. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, but face no chance of being accepted as substitutes by all-Democratic P&E committees.

In an appearance before the committee asked the legislative leaders not to do a "rubber stamp" action by legislature and to accept "d parts" of the Republican bills.

ing GOP leader said that the P&E bills "closed doors" and

the 1962 highway revenue bill to limit the price of state license tax for pickup trucks to \$15.

Most farmers had to pay \$20 last March. Putney had secured the signatures of 59 other House members as copatrons.

Putney said he is hopeful Gov. Harrison will ask for this legislation after the redistricting bills are passed.

The 36 Democrats in the Senate elected Dr. James D. Hagood of Halifax County president pro tem succeeding the late Sen. Charles T. Moses of Appomattox who died this month.

"You have accorded me the highest honor that can come to any member of this State Senate," Dr. Hagood told fellow Senators.

He said it is obvious they give too much consideration to the welfare of influential Democrats—particularly committee members.

Such action, Turk declared, "demonstrates the need for minority (GOP) representation on the P&E committees."

The federal courts have ordered the election of a new Senate next year as well as the House, which would normally be up for re-election.

Harrison reminded the Legislature that the only remaining litigation is Virginia's appeal of a lower court order requiring the Senate elections next year. Ordinarily a new Senate would not be elected until 1966.

And the Governor said there is a "novel paradox" in the orders of the three-judge court headed by Judge Albert V. Bryant to redistrict the General Assembly by Dec. 15.

"The court has held this legislative body to be unconstitutionally constituted, and yet it has allowed it time to reapportion itself," Harrison declared.

But, repeatedly, throughout his 15-minute speech the governor urged the Legislature to recognize population as the major criteria in allocating seats so the federal judges will not take it upon themselves to do the job.

"Let us make no mistake—the court will perform this task unless we do it ourselves," Harrison told the legislators, adding: "Manifestly, it is far better that we endeavor to accomplish this task through some reasonable and workman-like plan rather than have thrust upon us a legislative apportionment scheme without discernible logic other than a mathematical division of our four million population by 140 legislative seats."

The governor said too that population must be the "overpowering factor" in allocating the Senate and House seats.

Harrison emphasized that he is not suggesting to the Legislature a specific reapportionment plan and

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THE ROANOKE TIMES

3 Sections—40 Pages

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Roanoke, Virginia, Tuesday Morning, December 1, 1964.

Second Class Postage
Paid at Roanoke, Va.

Comply on Districting Or Else—Gov. Harrison



Sen. Landreth (left) and Del. Butler Map Redistricting Strategy

Western Virginians Push For Changes at Hearings

By BEN BEAGLE
Times Staff Writer

RICHMOND — Western Virginians—plainly not as content as Northern Virginians with Democratic House and Senate bills for redistricting the legislature — Monday asked for changes as the bills came to the public hearing stage.

In a three-hour session of the House Privileges and Elections Committee and in two hours before the Senate's P&E Committee, the Western Virginians

made their pleas. Both committees have scheduled closed sessions Tuesday morning.

In the Senate a delegation from Franklin County objected to being put in a new district almost certain to go Republican, composed of Radford and Montgomery County, Floyd County, Carroll County and Galax.

"It looks like we're being sacrificed," said Del. Nathan Hutcherson, of Rocky Mount, whose district likely will be combined with Floyd County.

Commonwealth's Atty. Virgil

Goode, the chief spokesman for the delegation, proposed that Franklin be added to the two-seat district composed of Danville and Martinsville and the counties of Pittsylvania, Henry and Patrick.

The new Senate district in question would be formed by the committee's recommendation that the seats of Republican Sens. S. Floyd Landreth of Galax and James Turk of Radford be dismembered.

Under the plan, Roanoke County, currently in Turk's district, would be added to Sen. Hale Collins' seat. Radford and the counties of Montgomery, Roanoke and Franklin are currently in Turk's district.

Landreth has Smyth, Carroll, Floyd, Grayson and the City of Galax.

Turk asked the committee to consider the "good parts" of the Republican bill, offered as a substitute to the Democrats' bill.

Landreth asked that Galax, Carroll and Grayson be put in the same district.

Under the Senate plan, Galax and Carroll would be in Landreth's district and Grayson and Craig would be in Sen. D. Woodrow Bird's district now composed of Wythe, Bland, Pulaski and Giles.

Del. Kenneth I. Devore of Montgomery County said Montgomery County and Radford—which he represents in the House—have "nothing in common" with Galax and Carroll and Franklin counties.

He asked the Senate committee to create a "New River Valley" Senate district composed of Radford and the counties of Montgomery, Pulaski and Giles.

Sen. Robert S. Burruss of Lynchburg, a Republican, asked the committee to keep the Lynchburg-Campbell County District which he represents instead of putting Campbell in another district and giving him Bedford.

He said Bedford should go with a district composed of Amherst, Nelson, Buckingham and Appomattox counties.

In the House—where Republicans told about a bill dropped in Monday which embodies the GOP's proposal for redistricting

Courts Will Do It, Assembly Is Warned

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND—An unhappy General Assembly buckled down to the task Monday of giving more seats to rapidly growing areas with a warning from Gov. Albert S. Harrison Jr. not to leave the door open to more litigation in the federal courts.

"We either take the necessary action to comply with the mandate of the court or else face the even more distasteful consequence of having the federal judiciary apportion our legislature for us," Harrison cautioned a solemn joint session of the House and Senate.

Debate could start Tuesday, by waiving the rules, on bills prepared by the Privileges and Elections committees of the House and Senate which have won the support, basically, of legislators from northern and tidewater Virginia.

The give the cities and counties adjoining Washington, D.C., one more senator and five House members; tidewater two more senators and three House members at the expense of Southwest Virginia, Southside and the Valley.

Political leaders from the metropolitan areas watched as legislators whose districts will be enlarged begged for shifts in plans proposed by the two P&E committees.

Senators and House members from small towns and rural counties fear the beginning of a trend which, after the 1970 census, will leave few of them in the legislature.

"The way things are going there won't be enough 'country boys' in the House to bridle a mule," remarked Del. Sam E. Pope from rural Southampton County.

Major changes in the plans, some involving the Roanoke area and far Southwest Virginia, were proposed at a Monday afternoon public hearing.

Both committees will meet Tuesday morning and, it is expected, report for floor action the bills which they have drafted with few, if any, basic changes.

Gov. Harrison's speech to the joint session, at which members listened in silence, lasted just 15 minutes.

Harrison said he had received a number of requests to recommend other legislative matters. But he said he thought it would be unwise for the assembly to deal with matters of importance other than reapportionment since such legislation could have "a taint of invalidity cast upon it."

"While the three-judge court expressly refused to enjoin the present General Assembly from enacting any legislation other than reapportionment statutes," the governor said, "consideration of other legislation was made contingent upon the prior enactment of a constitutionally valid reapportionment statute."

The assembly followed through on this by adopting a resolution banning the introduction of bills and resolutions that didn't deal with redistricting, except for those introduced at the request of the governor or with unanimous consent.

Gov. Harrison defended the 1962 redistricting, which was nullified by the U.S. Supreme Court, and said the state government in fighting the suits took "every possible legal step

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

Redistricting Bills Adopted By Assembly

(Continued from Page One)

regulations. Another would bar localities from using school buses for students in private schools.

Some legislators have bills they want passed too. One would limit the price of state tags for pickup trucks to \$15.

But Gov. Harrison and administration leaders insisted on passage of the redistricting bills before action on anything else because of the language in the court orders requiring the special session.

Legislators who will lose their seats, or fear their political careers are jeopardized by larger districts, found themselves helpless.

Both bills passed easily, as expected, in a coalition of members whose areas are getting more and those from areas not materially hurt in the shifting of seats.

The Senate passed the House bill 34-5 and the House passed the Senate bill 69-20.

Roanoke and Roanoke County get a new floater seat.

"I am afraid this body will create a great deal of conflict," protested Del. John Hagen, Republican, who lives in Roanoke County and also represents Botetourt and Craig.

The House rejected Hagen's floor amendment to give Roanoke County two delegates instead of sharing the floater with the city.

Del. Willis M. Anderson, Democrat, who represents Roanoke, said Hagen's proposal "flies in the face of equitable representation" and predicted the floater seat will lead to unity in the Roanoke Valley.

"The barriers that divide us (city and county) are more artificial than real," Anderson, a former mayor of Roanoke, told the House.

Roanoke keeps its two House seats and Roanoke County its one seat in addition to sharing the new city-county floater seat.

The House rejected a floor amendment by Del. Rupert N. Kincer of Wythe County, a member of the Republican minority, creating a district composed of Wythe, Bland and Giles.

Passage of the bill means Kincer, Del. Garnett S. Moore of Pulaski and Del. Charles B. Andrews of Giles wind up in a two-seat district embracing five counties: Bland, Giles, Pulaski, Wythe and Craig.

A seat from this area is one of two taken out of Southwest Virginia by the redistricting.

The other loss comes in combining Floyd County, now represented by Del. Joseph Poff, Republican, and Franklin County, represented by Del. Nathan B. Hutcherson of Rocky Mount, Democrat.

"Somebody ought to stand up in this Senate and say what is going on," Turk said in a speech protesting the Senate's fast action on the House bill.

He declared both committees "did a very poor job" on the redistricting and criticized the Democrats for drafting the bills "behind closed doors" and "without holding public hearings."

"I'm not sure the three-judge court, when it casts politics aside, might not do a better job than we have done," Turk said.

The Senate bill picks up one Senate seat for allocation elsewhere by putting Turk and Sen. S. Floyd Landreth of Galax in the same district. Both are Republicans.

Sen. Hopkins, who voted against the 1962 redistricting which the U.S. Supreme Court nullified, answered Turk. He said the GOP in preparing its bills held no public hearing and none knew what they contained until introduced Monday.

Hopkins charged the GOP's bills were drawn to protect Republicans and that study reports by both the old Hoover Commission and the University of Virginia recommended combining the two districts.

The possibility of further litigation hangs over the redistricting.

The Senate bill puts Portsmouth, Virginia Beach and Chesapeake in a two-seat Senate district — an arrangement which drew a sharp protest Monday from Mayor R. Irvine Smith of Portsmouth. He said the city will take court action if Portsmouth is not guaranteed a seat of its own.

Del. Adams, who since 1950 has stood on a specially built platform at the center aisle microphone to explain budgets as chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, was there again Tuesday. But this time it was for an emotion-laden plea to save the Eastern Shore's two House seats.

The 30-year veteran of the House, second only in seniority to Speaker E. Blackburn Moore, said passage of the redistricting bill "confirms the Supreme Court decision."

He called the U.S. Supreme Court's decision ordering the legislatures of Virginia and other states to reapportion their seats "the worst decision in my lifetime—even worse than the 1954 (school desegregation) decision."

Adams proposed that the bill be amended to allow the Eastern Shore, isolated by the Chesapeake Bay, to keep its two seats by taking a new "floater seat" out of Northern Virginia and the area would still get four new House members, he said. But he was voted down.

The biggest battle in the House was among the Richmond-Henrico County area delegation.

The P&E Committee changed its original report to lump Richmond and Henrico into a floater district with eight delegates.

Del. T. D. Sutton, who represents Henrico, tried to get an amendment giving Richmond five House members, Henrico three.

Roanoke

Roanoke, Virginia, Wednesday, December 2, 1964

Districting Is Snagged In House

Legislators Balk On Clause Added By Gov. Harrison

RICHMOND — A plan that would have allowed the governor to call a special senate election early next year was sidetracked in the House today when Del. M. Caldwell Butler, after a visit to the governor, asked that it be defeated.

It was part of legislative maneuvering that has left many of

Other legislature stories on pages 4 and 17.

the legislators here confused during the special redistricting session of the General Assembly.

It developed like this: Gov. Albert S. Harrison Jr. this morning sent back to the senate a redistricting bill it passed yesterday, adding to it an emergency clause.

Such a clause would, if approved, make the legislation effective immediately.

Butler, joined by four other Republicans and Democratic Del. Henry Howell of Norfolk, went to the governor's office around midday to ask why the emergency clause had been added.

The Roanoke delegate then told the House that, from what the governor told the group, "the sole cause for adding the emergency clause and legislation we may anticipate is so he can call a special Senate election within the next 90 days."

Butler then asked members of the House not to pass the Senate bill as an emergency measure.

Del. John Warren Cooke, House floor leader, got up to move that "the governor's request be passed by . . ."

It was.

Cooke said it was regrettable that the governor's request had turned out to be what he called a "political football."

The Senate earlier today passed the redistricting bill with the emergency clause added.

Legislation must get the approval of four-fifths of those voting to pass as an emergency.

Legislation that is not passed with an emergency clause is not effective for 90 days.

The Senate later today is expected to pass the bill authorizing the governor to call a special Senate election next year.

The House is expected to go along with the legislation.

The Assembly still must act on a package of eight bills designed to remove any hint of racial taint from Virginia's tuition grant program.

They were introduced in the Senate today at the request of Gov. Harrison.

A similar package, although prepared for introduction in the House, had not yet made its appearance, according to the Associated Press.

★ ★

Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville was chief patron of the package which went into the upper chamber. He sent to the clerk's desk a message from the governor asking that the bills be passed. The governor said the purpose was to prevent the tuition grant program — a key part of the freedom of choice school plan — from being attacked "from any quarter" on racial grounds.

The tuition grant program currently is under attack by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the grounds it is being used to preserve school segregation.

Battleground for

THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER

mer Tonight, Low in the Mid-30's. Cloudy, Occasional Light Rain Over 50% of Area. Tomorrow, High in Low 50's. (Other Data on Page 15.)

ONE 644-1851

RICHMOND, VA., 23213, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1964

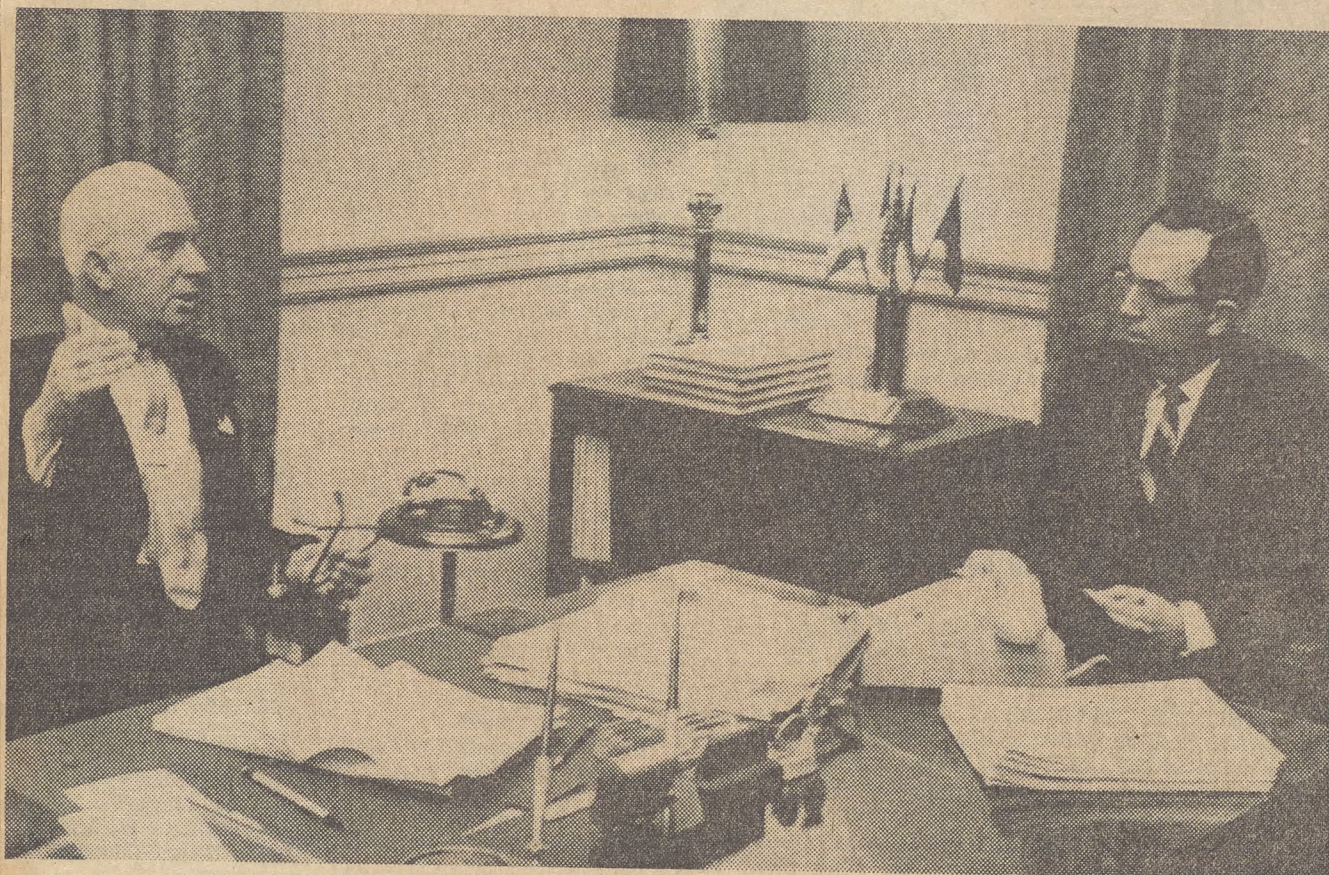
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State Special Election Plans Snag Henrico Favors U. S. Intervention



GOVERNOR HARRISON GESTURES AS HE MAKES POINT IN CONFERENCE WITH REPUBLICAN DELEGATE
Del. M. Caldwell Butler Was in Delegation Questioning Need for Emergency Clause

Staff Photo by James Netherwood Jr.

Roadblock Thrown Up In House

BULLETIN

Administration forces were attempting late today to marshal sufficient House votes to add an emergency amendment to the Senate redistricting bill and clear the way for a special Senate election early next year. After several hours of negotiating, vote counting and maneuvering, it looked as though the amendment was in real jeopardy.

By CARL SHIRES

Governor Harrison's efforts today to add an emergency amendment to the Senate redistricting bill and clear the way for a special Senate election early next year ran head-on into a House roadblock.

The roadblock, thrown up by a Roanoke Republican and a Norfolk Democrat left the amendment's future in doubt.

The Republican, Del. M. Caldwell Butler, said the amendment was politically motivated and that no emergency existed. The Democrat, Henry ... also that

...Howell, said it was politically motivated. Besides that, said Howell, a special election would cost Virginia taxpayers at least a quarter-million dollars.

After their protests, the House powers by-passed the vote on the measure—apparently to give themselves time to marshal the administration forces.

FOUR-FIFTHS TO PASS

It takes a four-fifths vote to pass a bill with an emergency clause. The 11 House Republicans would need to pick up only 10 Democrats to defeat the effort.

The Governor's amendment breezed through the Senate by unanimous 36-0 vote shortly after it was introduced.

The Senate redistricting bill was enacted yesterday and sent

Other Assembly News

Assembly acknowledges realities of urban growth in passing bills providing for reapportionment of Virginia Senate and House of Delegates. Page 14.

Governor Harrison sends General Assembly eight bill package aimed at removing any taint of racial discrimination from the state's tuition grant program. Page 3.

Profile of Sen. James D. Hagood, new president pro tempore of the Senate. Page 13.

upstairs for Harrison's signature. It came back this morning with a note from the Governor that he agreed with its general purpose, but would like to have an emergency amendment added.

With the amendment, the Governor could call for a special election at any time after his signature was affixed to the bill.

Without it, he would have to

See SPECIAL, Page 3

Richmond Times-Dispatch

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5 Cents

Emergency Plan Killed In Senate Redistricting

GOP Minority Wins; Democrats Back Down

By James Latimer

The Republican mouse roared, and the Democratic lion backed down yesterday in the Virginia General Assembly.

A small GOP minority somehow won one of the more notable—and one of the more bewildering—legislative tussles in recent Assembly history.

It forced Governor Harrison and the Assembly's Democratic majority leadership to abandon efforts to put an emergency clause on the Senate redistricting bill, which both houses had passed Tuesday.

This could frustrate possible Democratic plans for holding special elections within the next three months to elect all 40 state senators under the new Senate redistricting act.

The mouse-vs-lion struggle's immediate effect yesterday was to delay the work of the Assembly's special redistricting session for about five hours—a strange interlude of off-stage political maneuverings that apparently puzzled even some of the leading participants.

Lion Retreats

The curious and prolonged pause ended only when the Democratic leadership decided to retreat rather than risk potential defeat on the House floor.

Editorial Comment, Page 20

As a result, Governor Harrison signed both House and Senate redistricting acts as non-emergency measures. This means they don't take effect as law until about March 3, or 90 days after adjournment of this Assembly session.

More significantly, perhaps, it means no special election for the Senate can be called by the Governor to be held before middle or late March, at the earliest.

An immediate effect of the odd gyrations was to delay adjournment of the extra session until sometime this afternoon, if not later.

Though it has completed its major redistricting labors, this

Continued on Page 6, Col. 1



Staff Photo by James Netherwood

Dels. Giesen, S. S. Smith, Howell at Question-Asking Session With Governor Harrison

State House Blocks Senate Election Plan

Judges Ban Tuition Grants

Harrison's Early Vote Bid Denied

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND—A handful of Republicans touched off a House revolt Wednesday that blocked plans by Gov. Albert S. Harrison Jr. and Democratic leaders to elect a new state Senate in February or March.

The governor capitulated after a five-hour stalemate in a message saying an emergency clause to the Senate redistricting bill is not important enough "to hold up the machinery of the General Assembly."

He and Senate leaders asked the House to put an emergency clause on the Senate redistricting bill—the first of two emergency clause measures which would have allowed Gov. Harrison to call a special election for the Senate in early '65 if the U.S. Supreme Court rules Virginia must elect a new Senate before 1967.

The GOP minority in the House led by Del. M. Caldwell Butler, caucus chairman from Roanoke, with the backing of some Democrats want the senators elected next November at the same time Virginia will elect a new governor and House of Delegates.

"It is not an emergency just because the governor says so . . ." Butler protested during a running exchange on the floor with Del. John Warren Cooke, the Democrats' floor leader.

It became obvious quick that Democrat leaders could not get 77 votes in the House needed to put the emergency clause on the House bill — two-thirds of those present and ready to vote.

Democrats, some of whom resent Senate prestige, joined the 11 Republicans in the House in bucking the Senate amendment.

"A lollypop for the senators . . ." protested Del. Henry Howell, a Democrat from Norfolk.

He reminded other Democrats a special election will cost the cities and counties \$200,000 or more and could bring reproussions on House members when they are up for re-election in the primary next July or the general election next November.

Cooke, challenged in question after question by Butler, professed not to know why Gov. Harrison wanted the emergency amendment.

"It's a valid, bonafide request," Cooke insisted.

Cooke agreed to a recess while Butler, some other Republicans, and Howell went to the third floor executive suite to see Gov. Harrison.

Butler, upon returning, told the House he and other Republicans were not convinced.

On the other side of the Capitol Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. of Winchester, under pressure to run for governor, tried to get an amendment to a special elections bill which, if the U.S. Supreme Court rules against Virginia prior to March 25, would delay the election of the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

House Blocks Early Voting On Senators

(Continued from Page One)

Senate until the regular election next November.

The Senate Privileges and Elections Committee rejected Byrd's amendment 5-4 and reported out the special elections bill with an emergency clause.

It was this action that triggered the GOP's protest on the House side when the redistricting bill came up soon thereafter.

"When you have drastic things to do you should not take short cuts," Sen. Byrd told newsmen after his amendment was rejected.

The special session is under federal court orders to allocate its House and Senate seats on a population basis—a job that was done in the redistricting bills which were awaiting Gov. Harrison's signature.

But the three federal judges sitting in Alexandria also ordered the election of a state senator for two terms instead of allowing present senators to serve out their four-year term which ends in 1968 — an order Virginia has under appeal.

An amendment to the Senate redistricting bill, plus the emergency clause on the bill necessary for Gov. Harrison to call a special election, would have permitted the governor to call a special election for the Senate 30 days after he signed the two bills. Now they do not become law for 90 days.

At the end of the long day the Senate P&E Committee took the emergency clause out of the special elections bill.

It will be up in both the House and Senate Thursday.

Sen. James C. Turk of Radford, one of the three GOP members of the Senate, has an amendment drafted setting the date for the special election for the Senate on the regular election day next November.

It faces little chance of adoption by the Senate controlled by "organization" Democrats.

But at the end of the fighting Wednesday there were signs the Republican minority, with some Democrats joining in, may try to delay the Senate election until next November.

Gov. Harrison and Democratic leaders felt the Senate and House could not act on other bills, including the special election bill, until he had signed into law the two redistricting bills.

This produced the long stalemate.

He signed the bills at 4:20 p.m. after the Senate, at his request, took out the emergency clause it had put in the Senate redistricting bill.

"You can now get down to work," Gov. Harrison, apparently not unhappy or annoyed by the turn of events, remarked to Cooke and Sen. Garland Gray, chairman of the House and Senate P&E Committee.

They posed for news pictures while the governor signed the bills.

Before adjourning for the day about 6:30 p.m. the House, on a voice vote, adopted a resolution asking Congress to set up a referendum for a constitutional convention.

Del. Roy Smith of Petersburg, chairman of the Democratic caucus, in sponsoring the resolution said the U.S. Constitution should be amended to keep the federal courts from involving themselves in redistricting of state legislatures.

It passed easily.

"Don't slam the door in your own faces," Del. C. Harrison Mann Jr. of Arlington said in a speech against the resolution.

Mann said the federal courts are the only way citizens can protect themselves since the legislatures of Virginia and other states have, he claimed, shown no inclination in the past to provide equal representation.

He told rural area legislators that in the future, with the rapid growth of metropolitan areas, they too might have to look to the federal courts for justice.

Mann called the Smith resolution "nothing but sheer hypocrisy disguised in constitutional language."

And in doing so, Mann questioned whether, because of politics, a state legislature can fairly apportion itself and advocated appointment of independent commissions to do the job.

The resolution sponsored by Smith has been adopted by the legislatures of 12 other states.

State House Blocks Senate Election Plan

Tuition Grants Handed Setback

Court Bars Programs In 2 Areas

RICHMOND (AP)—A federal Appeals Court left Virginia's tuition grant program intact Wednesday as it ruled the grants were being used in an unconstitutional manner in Prince Edward and Surry counties.

The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a ban against the grants in Surry and directed the Federal District Court to prohibit the use of tuition grants for segregated private schools in Prince Edward.

The court noted that its opinion applied specifically to the two counties and that cases from other counties would have to be ruled on individually.

In both counties the white children attend a system of private segregated schools, while the Negro children attend the public schools. Prince Edward reopened its public schools in September after a closure of five years but only a handful of whites attend with the Negro pupils. In Surry, the county closed its only white school last year after all the students registered for private school.

Later this month a direct attack on the constitutionality of Virginia's freedom of choice program, of which tuition grants are the keystone, will be made before a special three-judge federal court.

The appeals court said that private schools in the two counties had been so involved with "public officials and public funds" that they "must be regarded as public facilities in which discrimination on racial lines is constitutionally impermissible."

The court's opinion, written by Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff, said:

"In both appeals the program attacked by the plaintiffs was designed and has made it possible for these counties to continue to offer their school age population education at public expense on a segregated basis, in the teeth of the Brown decisions. The central issue is therefore the constitutionality of the use of public funds for such a purpose."

"True, in Prince Edward and in Surry, the newly established white schools are nominally no part of the counties' school systems, but they are in fact the counties' schools, supported by the counties and, indeed, tailor-made to continue their initially avowed and persistently pursued policy of segregation."

"Not only are these foundation schools supported almost entirely by public funds in the form of tuition grants, but their student bodies consist of those white children who previously attended the public schools, and no significant number comes from outside the respective counties."

The court noted other measures in the freedom of choice program designed to aid private schools and added:

"If such strategic maneuvers, resorted to in response to the law's requirement, pass muster, Prince Edward and Surry have indeed accomplished a remarkable feat, stultifying a decade of judicial effort to bring about compliance with Brown V. Board of Education."

"But the label applied to these foundation schools cannot blind courts, or anyone else, to the realities. It is of no importance whether grants are made directly to foundation schools or indirectly through the conduit of pupil subventions for restricted use as tuition fees."

The Prince Edward case was appealed by the NAACP and the Surry case was appealed by



Johnson Breaks Ground for Kennedy Center

LBJ Dedicates Kennedy Center

By W. B. RAGSDALE JR.

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Johnson dedicated the national cultural center Wednesday to the memory of the late John F. Kennedy — a "valiant leader who never swerved from duty."

Under cloudy skies and in freezing temperature, some 1,

000 persons attended the ceremonies on the banks of the Potomac, half a mile upstream from the Lincoln Memorial and across the river from where the slain president lies buried.

Johnson and the late president's brother, Sen.-elect Robert F. Kennedy of New York, spoke briefly. Then the President lifted the first shovel of dirt, just across the road from where the \$46-million John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts will rise.

"This center will have the unique opportunity to bring together the worlds of poetry and power—to the benefit of both," Johnson said.

He predicted the center would "reflect and advance the greatness of America."

Standing without hat or overcoat in the freezing weather, Johnson spoke slowly, solemnly. The crowd — sprinkled with foreign dignitaries, government officials, top names in the world of entertainment and just plain folk — was subdued, solemn.

Many had sat, or stood, for as long as an hour in the chilling weather.

Sen.-elect Kennedy, who as attorney general was his brother's closest confidant, said the late president "recognized in the arts something that revealed the truth about human beings and their suffering."

Good Morning

Johnson Seeks Wide Support Of Businessmen

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Harrison's Early Vote Bid Denied

By MELVILLE CARICO

Times Political Writer

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"It's a valid, bonafide request," Cooke insisted.

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(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

More Assembly News On Page 15



Redistricting Chairmen Cooke (left) and Gray Watch Governor Harrison Sign New Acts

Senate Emergency Clause Plan Killed

Continued From First Page

extra session still has several bills and resolutions awaiting final action.

One or two of these are "must" parts of the redistricting program—enabling measures to provide for the special election of all state senators next year unless the United States Supreme Court reverses a lower court order.

Legislative leaders talked hopefully last night of adjournment by tonight—but they were similarly hopeful the day before of adjournment by last night.

Both houses will convene at 10 a.m. today for the fourth legislative day in this extra session.

Redistricting First

Yesterday's legislative paralysis was due, in part, to the legal situation resulting from the Supreme Court's decision knocking out the 1962 Assembly redistricting acts and ordering the Assembly to redistrict itself anew on an equal-population basis.

The court had said, in effect, that the Assembly should pass no other bills until it had first completed a satisfactory job of redistricting. On expert legal advice, therefore, this Assembly session decided to hold back on all major legislation until the redistricting bills had been passed by both houses and signed by the Governor.

The delay in signing because of the emergency clause fiasco, therefore, served to delay Assembly action on other matters. Governor Harrison returned the Senate redistricting bill to the Assembly yesterday morning with a message to the effect that some of its patrons—senators who never were identified yesterday—had urged that the emergency clause be added.

[An emergency clause makes a bill take effect as law immediately when the Governor signs it. To add the emergency clause, however, requires a four-fifths majority vote in each house.]

The Senate quickly approved the emergency amendment—and trouble quickly developed when Del. John Warren Cooke of Mathews, the House Democratic majority floorleader, asked the House to concur.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, leader of the House's 11-man GOP minority, asked Cooke to tell the House what emergency had arisen, or what other good reason existed for the emergency clause.

Cooke replied, in effect, that the Governor and the Senate wanted the addition, and that was good enough reason for the House to go along.

Howell Challenges

Del. Henry E. Howell Jr. of Norfolk, a liberal-minded Democrat who often differs with the House's Byrd organization leadership, also challenged the emergency clause.

[Howell has announced his intentions of running for the new Senate seat, which Norfolk acquires in the Senate redistricting bill. He apparently prefers to run in an election to be held on general election day next November—and his political opponents may well prefer a different date.]

Howell said that in the absence of some reasonable explanation, he would vote against the emergency clause.

He suggested some senators wanted an early special election to assure their own political futures at a cost of about \$250,000 to city and county taxpayers who

would have to foot the special election bill.

If the Senate election were held with other state elections next November, no extra costs would be incurred.]

In response to questions from Butler, Cooke said he could give the House no further reasons why the Governor wanted an emergency clause.

He offered to have the House stand in recess a few minutes if Butler and others wanted to go upstairs and find out the reasons from Governor Harrison.

Speaker Moore concurred in Cooke's suggestion. Butler, Howell and four GOP delegates—Richard Middleton of Albemarle, Louis S. Herrink Jr. and S. Strother Smith Jr. of Richmond, and A. R. Giesen Jr. of Staunton—went up to confront the Governor.

Harrison told them the emergency clause was desired so that the Governor might call a special election whenever it might become necessary to do so as a result of federal court decisions yet to come.

Appeal Before Court
Now before the United States Supreme Court is the state's appeal from a three-judge federal

court finding that all senators must be elected in 1965. The state contends senators should serve out their four-year terms through 1967, the year in which they normally would be up for election.

Apart from the Senate redistricting bill, another bill awaiting Senate action today would empower the Governor to call a special Senate election whenever he receives official notice that the United States Supreme Court has confirmed the lower court order.

Harrison told the delegates he would certainly call the special election at a reasonable time. But he noted, too, that Virginia law normally separates Senate elections from other state elections, and suggested this was a good rule.

At one point, as questioners pressed him for a proposal to write qualifications into the special election bill, Harrison said they should trust their Governor to do the right thing—because other laws on special elections imply that trust.

In a series of questions, Butler brought out that even without an emergency clause, the Governor could call a special election anytime after early March

—which would give abundant leeway for springtime elections.

\$190,000 Lollypop

Butler later told the House, and nobody disputed him, that the emergency clause would serve no purpose but to permit the holding of special Senate elections before the first week in March.

"There is no emergency—no real emergency," he said, and the GOP bloc would stand firm against the clause.

Howell also said there was no emergency except possibly to serve the senators "a lollypop" costing at least \$190,000. Apparently aware that an informal nose count showed he lacked the necessary votes, Cooke moved that the emergency clause issue be by-passed temporarily.

Late Afternoon Letter

The House recessed and turned to other matters. After various huddles inside and outside the Governor's office, a message came down in late afternoon.

The Governor said in a brief letter that he did not think the emergency clause was important enough to hold up the legislative machinery any longer.

He therefore withdrew his request, the House sent the bill back to the Senate, and the Senate rescinded its vote for the emergency provision.

Thus it was that, at 4:25 p.m., the Governor signed the non-emergency redistricting bills in the presence of Cooke and state Sen. Garland Gray, chief redistricting patron in the Senate.

"You can all go back to work now, gentlemen," Harrison said as he signed. "You're a body in being."

He meant that the redistricting action had been completed, and the Assembly was free under the court decree to take up other matters.

Resolution Passed

House Asks States Do Redistricting

The House of Delegates made clear yesterday that it resents federal involvement in the reapportionment of legislative seats.

It passed a resolution asking Congress to call a federal constitutional amendment that would permit state legislatures to apportion their own seats.

Virginia's General Assembly is in session now to reapportion its seats in compliance with a federal court order.

The House resolution, sponsored by Del. Roy Smith of Petersburg and several others, described state legislative representation as "exclusively a legislative function reserved to the states . . ."

Opposition to the resolution came from Dels. Henry E. Howell Jr. of Norfolk and C. Harrison Mann Jr. of Arlington, both of whose areas gained representation under the approved redistricting legislation.

Howell said the federal courts intervened in the apportionment matter because the state Legislature had ignored the principle of equality in distributing its seats. Aggrieved citizens had to turn to the courts for relief, he said.

Mann said the Legislature had refused to listen to pleas from areas with inadequate representation.

Mann suggested that future redistricting should be entrusted to a special non-legislative commission.

Defended Resolution

Del. James M. Thomson of Alexandria defended the resolution. Reapportionment is the "ultimate power of the state," he said.

Thomson said reapportionment is a political matter that it could not be handled in a non-political manner by a commission.

In other action, the House approved a bill giving the State Highway Department the right to acquire by eminent domain proceedings property that is owned by colleges, a power it now lacks.

The immediate purpose of the bill is to offset the effects of a Monday ruling of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

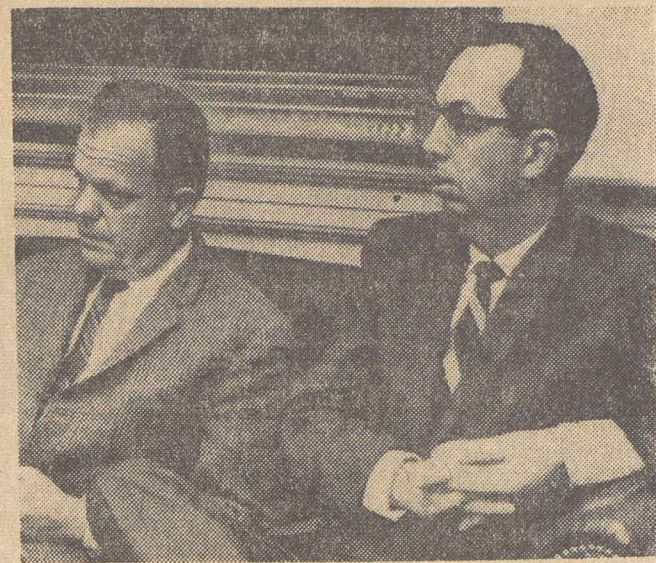
Cited 90-Year-Old Law

Marymount College of Alexandria had contested the Highway Department's right to acquire by condemnation right of way adjacent to its campus. It based its protest on a 90-year-old law prohibiting any condemnation closer than 500 feet to the buildings of private universities and colleges.

The appeals court upheld the college. Meanwhile, the state went ahead and built the road.

Supporters of the House bill argued that its passage was necessary to clarify the state's right to retain the highway it has built.

Del. George G. Rawlings Jr. of Fredericksburg spoke against the bill. He criticized the highway department for building the road before determining the legality of its condemnation of the right of way.



Del. M. C. Butler (right) Led GOP Uprising With Del. Middleton, He Waits to See Governor

Special Election Foes Act NAACP Hails Tuition Ruling



DEL. M. CALDWELL BUTLER
Roanoke Republican



DEL. JOHN W. COOKE
Democratic Floor Leader



GOVERNOR SIGNS REDISTRICTING ACTS
Harrison Had Asked for Emergency Clause

Proposals Delay End Of Session

By CARL SHIRES

Efforts were launched in the General Assembly today to stall any plans for a "quickie" special Senate election next year.

Amendments to a special election bill under consideration by the lawmakers would preclude holding the election on any date other than one for which an election already has been set—the primary election or general election.

The amendments, still under consideration in a House committee early this afternoon, put a temporary stop to the General Assembly's mop-up operations today.

The amendment, proposed by Norfolk Del. Henry Howell Jr., provides for state senators to run in party primaries and stand for election at the same time as the state's gubernatorial election next November.

OVERRULING SOUGHT

The Howell amendment would provide this, however, only if the United States Supreme Court denies, before March 15 of next year, Virginia pleas to overrule the court orders calling for re-election of the state Senate prior to the 1966 regular session of the General Assembly.

Howell's amendment seems to have the backing of the Republican contingent in the House as well as an undetermined number of dissident Democrats who are balking at the prospect of the localities' having to spend upward of \$250,000 to stage the special election.

Sen. E. Almer Ames of Accomack presented the Senate bill to the House committee and underwent a period of questioning from Alexandria Del. James Thompson, who questioned the wisdom of the expenditure required for the possible special election.

HERRINK'S PROPOSAL

Del. Louis S. Herrink, Henrico-Richmond Republican, proposed an addition to Howell's amendment providing that in any event a special election should not be held prior to the fall general election.

The efforts to amend the Senate bill in the House were similar to those of GOP Sen. James C. Turk when the bill was up for passage in the upper chamber this morning.

Turk presented an amendment identical to that proposed by Herrink but it was voted down by voice vote. Turk then led the three-vote opposition as the Senate passed the bill, 32-3.

S. Floyd Landreth of Galax and Robert S. Burruss Jr. of Lynchburg, both Republicans, cast the other negative votes.

Meanwhile, NAACP Executive Secretary W. Lester Banks said that election laws set special qualifications for voters in special elections and that if the state fails to adhere to the provision, it will "create some legal difficulty."

Under Virginia's code, the

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Special Election Foes Act in Legislature

Continued From First Page

six-months-in-advance poll tax payment is waived for special elections occurring anytime before June. Under that feature of the law, tax payers on the books by December 8 would be eligible to vote in any special election next spring. Registration books would close six days prior to the special election, rather than a month before the election.

The NAACP and affiliated groups have been conducting an extensive poll tax paying drive here and in other sections of Virginia.

At noon Saturday, representatives of branches from all over the state will meet to discuss voter registration strategy in advance of next year's state and local elections. The meeting will be at the Virginia Teachers Association building here.

The effort to mop up today came after Governor Harrison and administration forces decided late yesterday they would rather switch than fight a dissident group of partisan Republicans and disenchanted Democrats.

The switch came on the Governor's efforts to tack an emergency amendment on to the Senate redistricting bill approved by the Assembly on Tuesday. The amendment would have smoothed the way for a possible special Senate election early next year.

After legislative machinery groaned to a confused halt for about five hours, the Governor sent down the word that he was withdrawing the emergency amendment request.

The minority Republicans — with some Democratic help — had won themselves a notable victory in beating back a proposal they described as "patently political."

The emergency amendment out of the way, the Senate bill was approved by the House and went back to the Governor.

He signed the bill and the House redistricting measure also approved on Tuesday, and the main job of the special Assembly session was over.

2 SECTIONS GAINED

The two redistricting bills give the populous northern Virginia and Tidewater sections eight more delegates and three more senators in the 140-member Assembly.

The losses came primarily at the expense of the Southside, the Southwest and the Shenandoah valley sections of the state. The Eastern Shore lost one delegate.

Today the Assembly turned to lesser matters, clearing the calendars of a flurry of bills that legislators had deemed important enough to offer at the special redistricting session.

A package of bills would repeal or amend eight pieces of the old massive resistance to integration laws still on the books.

Both houses have passed bills reducing the license fee for pickup trucks by \$5.

Passed by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence was a resolution asking Congress to call a convention to consider a constitution amendment. The amendment would seek to keep federal courts from passing on state legislative apportionment.

It was a measure of defiance that followed compliance with the redistricting order of a federal court.

The administration backdown on the emergency amendment was considered the most interesting of special session developments.

The Governor's emergency proposal breezed through the Senate. Many senators would like to have an early election next year. That would save them the embarrassment of running with other office seekers—Governor and Lieutenant Governor, for examples — and having to make a choice of candidates.

But House Republicans were not sympathetic.

"What's the emergency?" asked Republican Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke.

Democratic Floor Leader John Warren Cooke of Mathews replied that sometimes one had to take these things on "faith" alone.

Butler wasn't impressed. Nor was Liberal Democratic Del. Henry Howell of Norfolk. Howell said the emergency amendment was politically motivated. He said also that a special Senate election would cost taxpayers about \$250,000.

It would have required four-fifths of those present and voting to pass the emergency clause.

The administration nose-counted 11 Republicans and some Democrats lining up with them and finally decided they couldn't swing it.

A three-judge federal court has said terms of Virginia senators must expire in January, 1966, instead of two years later.

The halving of the Senate terms has been appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court. When the court will decide is uncertain.

The Governor said the emergency clause was desirable so he could call a special election

whenever it might become necessary.

Without approval of the clause, he now cannot call for a special election before about March 3—or 90 days after the special session ends.

The nocturnal distribution took place as appeals court Judge Clement F. Haynsworth was attempting to get the county to agree to withhold the payments pending yesterday's decision.

As to other "freedom of choice" schools in several counties and cities, no immediate change in their situation was seen today.

Marsh indicated no litigation would be commenced to cut off tuition grants in other localities until the three-judge court rules on issues presented December 14.

TEACHERS INVOLVED

Sizable numbers of white pupils and former public school teachers are involved in private, segregated schools in Powhatan, Warren and King and Queen counties.

To a lesser degree, enrollment and faculty in private schools in Amelia, Brunswick and James City counties are operating on a segregated basis.

Similar schools are operating in Norfolk, Charlottesville, Hopewell and Midlothian area but their enrollments are but a fraction of total school population.

Thousands of tuition grants are being used by parents to send children to older segregated private schools, segregated public schools outside their immediate localities, and to integrated public and private schools.



Staff Photo

SEN. JAMES C. TURK TAKES FLOOR TO SEEK AMENDMENT TO SPECIAL ELECTION PLAN
His Fellow Republican, Sen. S. Floyd Landreth (left), Also Opposed the Bill

Editorial View

6 Roanoke World-News, Thursday, December 3, 1964

New Reapportionment Looks Better

The results of a second stab at legislative seat apportionment by the Virginia General Assembly under the 1960 U.S. census are now on the statute books awaiting possible, although not certain, tests in federal court.

The World-News hazards a guess that the new act has considerably more chance of standing up than did the obviously unfair 1962 law.

It was not enacted, however, until defeat of some peculiar shenanigans from upstairs when Governor Harrison tried to have an emergency clause attached to the Senate bill which would have brought about a costly special election for that one house early next year.

Fortunately, the tiny Republican minority saw through the political maneuver patently aimed at helping some of the Democratic faithful keep their seats. Led by Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, the GOP bucked hard, picked up enough support to stall the maneuver and forced the Governor to back down.

As a result, when a new Senate is chosen it probably will be next November when regular House of Delegates and gubernatorial elections are scheduled.

★ ★

The bills signed late yesterday rectify glaring deficiencies in the 1962 act which was declared unconstitutional by a special three-judge federal court.

"Bedroom counties" opposite Washington get one Senate and five House seats while the Hampton Roads area is given two Senate and three House seats, all at expense of Southwest, Shenandoah Valley and Southside counties.

Admittedly, the task of meeting a U.S. Supreme Court dictum of "one man, one vote" is a rugged one, incapable of being fulfilled to the letter in any combination of political districts, urban or rural.

We recognize that it was inevitable that Southwest Virginia lose some representation. The area simply has not kept pace with the rest of the state in population growth. Yet, it seems obvious that members of the Senate and House Privileges and Elections Committees who drew their bills in secret are woefully ignorant of Southwest topography, highways and interests.

A Senate district stretching from Craig through Wythe and Grayson on the North Carolina border doesn't make sense. By the same token, a House district reaching from Craig through Wythe is indefensible. Craig, for example, is cut off by mountains and cannot be reached from the west and south

except through Roanoke, which is a 100-mile haul. Besides, they have nothing in common.

Placing Franklin and Floyd in a single House district was done without real consideration. They do not have even a good secondary road connecting them over the mountains. It is necessary to use Roanoke, Montgomery or Patrick counties for passage.

In the east where communication is easier, the chief criticism of putting Portsmouth, Virginia Beach and Chesapeake in a two-seat Senate district is at worst, lack of common interest.

Far more regrettable—and we confess knowing of no practical alternative—is placing the two Eastern Shore counties in a Senate district with areas on the opposite side of Chesapeake Bay. Painful, too, is seeing them lose one of their two House seats which may eventually remove Howard H. Adams, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, from the legislative scene.

★ ★

Throwing the City of Richmond and Henrico County into a single floater district with eight delegates is a bit difficult to understand if one does not read between the lines. The city still hopes to absorb all or most of the county. There is need (in the minds of some politicians) for the Henrico vote to offset Richmond's big Negro vote.

So far as Roanoke City and County are concerned, the outcome is close to ideal. The city keeps its two seats, the county its one and they share a floater which hitherto the county has shared with Craig and Botetourt.

We repeat our contention that the community of interest between city and county is great and there is possibility of obtaining genuine amity through election of a suburban floater delegate.

★ ★

Combining of the districts of two Republican senators, veteran S. Floyd Landreth and James C. Turk, must be labelled strictly political because districts could have been devised to keep both men. Under the circumstances Virginia will lose the services of Sen. Landreth who will not oppose Turk. We shall regret that loss.

To reiterate, *The World-News* believes the legislature has done a reasonable, though far from perfect job, which may or may not stand in court. If the judges are not satisfied we may get a far more amateur allotment of seats. In view of this, critics might be well advised to consider consequences of another court test.

Senate, House Fight Over Election Plan

Issue Delays Adjournment Of Assembly

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — An unprecedented House revolt against the Senate's controversial special election bill delayed adjournment of the General Assembly until Friday.

Both houses quit at 10:20 p.m. after a fight that brought a deadlock and forced the legislators into an unexpected night session that failed to bring a compromise.

Democrats in the House, taking leadership of the revolt away from the Republican minority, want the senators who face the possibility of having to seek re-election next year for a short two-term, to run in the primary or general election.

The fight divided the Democratic "organization" right down the middle and forced the weary legislature into a night session delaying adjournment.

The Democrats in the Senate, for the most part, want Gov. Albert S. Harrison Jr. to set the date for the special Senate election anytime he sees fit if the U.S. Supreme Court does not reverse a lower court decision requiring the special election.

The all-Democratic House Privileges and Election Committee amended the Senate bill to require senators, and other candidates, to run in the regular election next Nov. 2 if the court order comes down before March 25.

It would, in effect, require Democrats to be nominated in a convention or the regular Democratic primary next July when the Democratic ticket for governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general will be nominated.

The House supported its P&E Committee and passed the special elections bill now unacceptable to the Senate, 85-7, with the "no" votes cast by seven of the 11 Republicans.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the GOP caucus, lost a fight for an amendment which would have kept Gov. Harrison from calling the special election earlier than the regular Nov. 2 election.

And in doing so he needed "organization" Democrats who joined in opposing Democrats in the Senate.

"Is it true we are no longer bothered about offending the Senate?" Butler asked on the floor of the House.

It was a long, weary day for the already tired legislators who adjourned at 6 p.m. until 8:30 p.m. for dinner after a conference committee failed to reach a compromise in the Senate-House deadlock.

They have been in Richmond all this week to reapportion the legislature in compliance with federal court orders.

Democrats in the House are fearful of political repercussions because the special election, if it is not held in conjunction with the regular Democratic primary and November election, will cost cities and counties \$200,000 or more.

The GOP minority talked
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)
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"Take it on faith" said John Warren Cooke.

Cooke is the Democratic floor leader in Virginia's House of Delegates and he said "Take it on faith" in the same quite manner he had used for years.

For years, he has had to say no more. The members of the House have taken it on faith.

This time they didn't. And the fact they didn't did nothing to harm the lion-taming reputation of Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Roanoke Republican.

What Cooke wanted seemed innocuous enough. It involved the redistricting of the Senate-and the Senate business is something the House usually doesn't bother with.

Specifically, the subject in crisis was a move to put an emergency clause on the Senate redistricting bill.

This would make the reapportionment-the main issue before this special session-effective immediately instead of 90 days from now.

In practicality, this would permit the Governor to call a special election of state senators within the next 3 months. Obviously, the thinking was that a hurry up election would help the present incumbent senators who will have to run in new territory.

The Byrd organization, thus, could strike swiftly to secure its base before an opposition could organize.

Also, the senators by running at a different time than the delegates and the Governor, Lt. Governor and Attorney General could be re-elected without having to declare themselves on who to support next year.

Oh, it was all so smooth. Too smooth.

Somebody forgot to pass the word.

So, the measure was brought up on the floor, and Cooke nonchalantly stood up to say that the Governor wanted it, the Senate wanted it, and therefore, Let's Vote.

But before the rubber stamp could fall, Butler was on his feet, inquiring pointedly if someone could just explain the reason for all this emergency.

Cooke stood up and did an incredible thing.

Cooke admitted he didn't know why the emergency was needed. He just hadn't been told.

"Take it on faith" Cooke said. What made it so incredible was

that Cooke is intelligent and able and normally functions, intandom with Speaker E. Blackburn Moore, in an easy mechanical way that is beautiful to behold. Cooke is normally sensitive to every ripple of emotion in his rank-and he is quick to spot any potential defections.

This time he misjudged-and that is incredible.

The chief groans at Cooke's performances came not from the 11 House Republicans or renegade Henry Howell of Norfolk, but from normally Democratic stalwarts. Cooke recovered enough after he sensed he was in trouble. He called time to recollect his forces.

He needed every vote because an emergency clause requires a four-fifths majority for passage.

And he didn't have the votes. Too many Democrats has crossed over.

One said during a recess: "I can't vote for this and go back home and have someone say I voted for something and I didn't even know what it was."

Another commented: "Three more performances like that and Caldwell Butler will be Governor."

The organization started twisting arms and continued through the afternoon while all legislation in both chambers stalled. The Governor fidgeted upstairs, waiting to sign the redistricting bill.

The arm twisting went on, but it was to no avail.

Finally, Cooke took one last nose count, and decided he couldn't make it. He withdrew the emergency provision.

Gov. Harrison tried to decry the significance of it all. He said the provision wasn't important enough to hold up the legislative machinery.

But the significance shouldn't be missed.

Caldwell Butler in his rag-tag band of Republicans had picked up enough support to block the Byrd organization.

And with redistricting bringing on more changes in the future, more and more of this can be expected. There are unmistakable signs of growing independence, in the Democratic party as well as through the GOP.

No longer, it seems, will the members of the Legislature "Take it on faith."

the day
that
Butler
blocked
Byrd

Legislators Differ On Redistricting

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

Nine members representing a cross section of the General Assembly disagreed Sunday on whether the recent special session of the Legislature did a fair job on reapportioning its seats and whether it will be approved by the three judges who ordered the redistricting.

But, generally, they do not see any radical changes in the conservative complexion of the Legislature which, because of the redistricting, will have three more senators and eight more House members from rapidly growing urban areas of the state.

Democrats, while divided on whether the plan will be approved by the federal judges, joined in denying charges by Republicans on the panel that the all-Democrat Privileges and Elections Committees of the House and Senate played too much politics.

The nine legislators accepted invitations to appear on a pre-recorded hour and one-half special program, "Challenge for Change," arranged by Don Murray, news director of WDBJ-TV, for broadcast Sunday afternoon. He was moderator with the program including a panel of newsmen to ask questions.

Strongest defense of the redistricting came from two P&E Committee members—Sen. Hale Collins of Covington and Del. W. C. (Dan) Daniel of Danville. They expressed confidence the redistricting will be approved by the federal judges.

Del. Nathan B. Hutcherson of Rocky Mount, a Democrat, called the plan "fair and just" and a "commendable job" but, like three Republicans, said he

doubts "it will stand up under court test."

Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke, who voted against the minimum 1962 redistricting bill which was thrown out by the U.S. Supreme Court, called the new redistricting "a right creditable job." He said that he doubts the courts could do any better job because of the geographical problems involved.

"All in all I think they did a good job," said Del. Garnett S. Moore of Pulaski. Pulaski County was put into a two-seat five-county floater district which Moore said creates problems and inconveniences for residents of the district.

Moore and several other legislators said they feel the creation of an eight-seat Richmond-Henrico floater district may be one of the big weaknesses in the plan.

Del. Henry E. Howell of Norfolk, an attorney in the test case that led to the court-ordered redistricting, said his clients in Norfolk are now satisfied but if the court feels the Richmond-Henrico floater district was "politically motivated" it might order the city and county divided with specified seats for each.

The three Republicans on the panel charged too much political thinking went into the plan and Sen. Robert S. Burruss of Lynchburg said he thinks the plan "may be thrown out" because of the disparity in population in the districts—particularly on the House side.

Sen. James C. Turk of Radford, one of the three GOP members of the Senate who finds his district combined with that of Sen. S. Floyd Landreth of Galax, said the Legislature did "a poor job."

"I'm afraid each member of

both (P&E) committees let his political thinking affect his better judgment," Turk declared.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the 14-member GOP caucus in the 140-member Legislature, joined Turk in criticizing the P&E Committees for working behind closed doors in formulating the redistricting bills.

Butler said the P&E Committees held a "super secret executive session" when they invited legislators to present their views one at a time and would not let them stay to hear what others were saying.

And the GOP charge that the lines were drawn to protect as many Democrats as possible brought a sharp exchange on the air between Hutcherson and Turk.

Hutcherson, who said he has no "kick" because Franklin County and heavily Republican Floyd County were combined into a single House district, asked Sen. Turk what Republicans would have done if they had a majority in the Legislature.

"You are asking me to take into consideration something that doesn't exist," Turk replied.

"I hope it never exists," Hutcherson injected at the end.

Daniel, who had a hand in drafting the House plan, said the P&E Committees bill which passed with one minor change puts only 10 of the 100 House seats 15 per cent above the ideal population for each seat—39,669.

Hutcherson said he is afraid the court may not approve the plan because of the low population in three districts—Smyth County, Bedford County, and Albemarle County-Greene County.



Richmond Report

a tipsy disc jockey and imagination

A Richmond disc jockey named Pat Whitley got himself snookered on the air last week.

It wasn't any breakdown of the broadcasting code. Whitley did it on purpose.

In attendance were two ministers plus an aide from the Governor's Highway Safety Committee. During a four-hour program Whitley belted away 10 ounces.

As you have already guessed, the theme was safety. Drinking and

driving. And Whitley subjected himself to drunkometer tests as he chugged along.

The result, according to the local newspaper, was the disc jockey refused to believe he had been affected by the booze. Seizing his moment, the safety man enthusiastically pointed out that's just how drunken drivers happen.

Presumably, this proved the point and kept all kinds of nice people from having a good holiday spree

But Whitley's technique, the use of the good mug to set up that occasional moment of truth, intrigued us. All day, we wandered around the house chuckling to ourselves and wondering what so-and-so would say, if we could get him under the influence.

So, though the report is fictional, we pass it along for what it's worth, this being a season of cheer and good will.

Interviews That Never Happened:

Col. Woodson

Col. C. W. Woodson of the State Police -- "You want to know what's wrong with highway safety? Well, I'll tell you. That lousy Virginia driver. So full of individual liberty he thinks he can run anybody over. Patrick Henry, he thinks. A trooper stops somebody and they call him a Commie. Be better if we threw 'em all off the road. Save it for New Yorkers going to Florida. I could quit and run for Congress. My boys been chauffeuring so many politicians around they ought to owe me something....."

S. W. Tucker

S. W. Tucker, chief counsel, NAACP in Virginia -- "I don't see how we can have any demonstrations at all this year. In the past we've always been able to fix something up with the KKK and those other extremist fellas for a real rouser. So that when we go in somewhere it isn't wasted effort and everybody gets some publicity. But now, with the FBI sticking its nose into everything, the racists are all staying at home. We couldn't dig 'em out with a shovel. It's federal intrusion into local affairs. No doubt about it. And I've gotten off this letter to J. Edgar Hoover"

Joseph Hamrick

Joseph Hamrick, Industrial Development and Planning -- "We're still seeking industry, of course. But not really as hard as you might think. We had this situation develop last year. Ford wanted to come down and open up this assembly plant in South Boston, hire thirty thousand workers. Well, you can see what would have happened. They'd all join a union first thing. And then it would be goodbye Mr. Congressman, if you know whom I mean. We just told Ford they could keep their assembly plant right where it was"

Judge Almond

Judge Almond -- "No, I'm not particularly happy with the job -- that patent appeals court. You should see some of the nuts that come in. You ever hear of a hydraulic chicken plucker? Well, I have. And it's not a pretty sight either. Yes, I think that if I had really had my choice I'd have liked to go with the pure food administration. I've had my doubts for some time, especially about some of this canned applesauce..."

Sen. Byrd

Senator Byrd -- "You see, I'm not so hard to get an interview with. All you have to do is ask. Now, about Barry. What I feel has been widely misinterpreted. Frankly, I can't stand the man. Had him down here for some apple picking. All he wanted to do was play with those radios of his, or fly around in that airplane. And I don't think he's much of a photographer, either. Do you know he's still using flash powder? Yes, Civil War surplus..."

Bill Elias

Bill Elias -- "If you've seen the '65 schedule, you know The University has got a game lined up with Georgia Tech. And in their stadium yet. As of right now, I think they'll murder us. As a matter of fact, I doubt we win a game all season. But at least it'll teach these young kids some humility..."

Governor Harrison -- "The year ahead, from where I sit, looks pretty awful. Let's face it, name one thing that Virginia has got the best of. Except maybe governors. And I'm not so sure of the last one. Of course, I know I'm supposed to paint a pretty picture. But I just can't. And another thing. As if it hasn't been a lousy three years already, I keep getting these phone calls from Winchester. 'What'll I do now? What'll I do now?' I tell you, if that kid or his old man wakes me up just one more time in the middle of the night, right out that ol' window goes the telephone..."

On a recent television show, Roanoke Republican M. Caldwell Butler said he would like to be assigned membership on the Privileges and Elections Committee of the House of Delegates.

The P&E Committee, a key one, handles legislation concerning elections--and redistricting.

Butler's comment was more in the nature of a complaint about the present system than in the spirit of any real optimism about his chances of making it.

For obvious reasons.

Butler, as a Republican, doesn't rate high in the dominant Democratic Organization. A key man in the Democratic Organization is Del. E. Blackburn Moore, a neighbor and close associate of Sen. Harry F. Byrd Sr.

Moore is also Speaker of the House, and, as such, possesses unique power: He makes all committee assignments.

Now, power and influence in the General Assembly is based much more on committee assignments than on oratory on the House floor. So, Speaker Moore is in a unique position to help his friends or those he trusts and/or agrees with, and to hinder his enemies or those whom he distrusts and/or disagrees with.

To check on the extent of that power, the Star worked out an evaluation system of House members based on their committee assignments. The accompanying results show few surprises: those who rate high in the Organization ranks rate high on the chart; those who don't rate so high with Moore and the Organization don't rate so high on the chart.

This chart should prove of some interest to those who sometimes wonder how the leaders of the so-called Organization are able to wield that power to get done what they want done.

This chart should also give pause to those who expect the recent redistricting in favor of urban areas to yield immediate fundamental changes in the structure of the House of Delegates.

Speaker Moore controls this structure through House Rule 15, which states:

"All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker unless otherwise specially directed by the House, in which case they shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall prevail."

The "unless otherwise" clause has not been used in recent memory.

This table, then, provides one assessment of who is in power in the House of Delegates.

Broadly, the chart confirms what most persons already know: delegates of rural backgrounds and proven loyalty to the Organization rate high. Others don't.

The biggest surprise on the list, to most readers, will probably be that many of the names of the most powerful members will not be familiar.

a study in power

Under the Star's rating, Del. John Warren Cooke of Mathews County rates a 19 for his committee assignments. As House Floor Leader, his name and influence is fairly well identified.

But also rating 19 are two other men.

One is Del. J. H. Daniel, representing Charlotte and Prince Edward Counties. He is chairman of the Roads Committee, is a member of the important Appropriations Committee and the Rules Committee and the Agriculture Committee. His voice is seldom heard on the House floor.

Of equal rank is Del. Charles Hutchens of Newport News. He is the cigar-smoking chairman of the House Finance Committee, and is a member of the P&E and Rules Committees, plus two smaller committees. He, too, is not noted for his ringing oratory on the House floor.

In the Organization, though, all three are trusted and dependable workers--and leaders. And they have considerable seniority.

Coming down the line to another group of dependables--W. C. (Dan) Daniel of Danville, James M. Thomson, an in-law of Harry Byrd Jr., and Lacey Putney of Bedford. They rate 17.

Putney is proof that seniority isn't the only criterion for choice committee assignments. He only joined the General Assembly in 1962, but he is a member of Fi-

nance, P&E and Agriculture, and is chairman of Printing, a minor committee. His credentials for reliability to the Organization are considered excellent.

Two other members of the class of 1962 also rate high: James W. Davis of Amherst and C. B. Andrews of Giles. They rate 13.

There always has to be an exception to prove the rule, and C. Harrison Mann of Arlington seems to be it. He is bothersome to the Organization at times, but his seniority is high and he rates a 12. A fellow Arlingtonian, William Winston also has a little seniority and works hard at staying in the good graces with Organization members. He rates a 15.

The table, it should be pointed out, is more a test of dependability than influence. For instance, both Howard Adams, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and W. Roy Smith of Petersburg actually carry more influence than some colleagues rated higher on the charts.

There are 100 House members in all, which means the breaking point for control is 50--plus Moore. The top 53 men on the chart--from 11 on up--then constitute enough votes for control.

With only an exception or two, these men represent rural areas or are otherwise conservatively oriented, like most members of the Richmond delegation. The top 53, then, form the numerical power of the Organization, and they enjoy status conferred by Speaker Moore.

Below the 11 rating is another group of about 16 House members. A large number of them generally supports the Organization most of the time.

Some of them, in time, will advance on the list. Others are considered not so dependable, from the Organization's standpoint. Of them, Speaker Moore is not so sure.

From 8 on down, the list is fairly predictable. The members at the lower end divide into three general categories:

Known liberals--Henry Howell of Norfolk.

Democrats from urban areas where the Organization is not strong--Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke, Guy Farley of Fairfax.

Known Republicans--Butler, Henry Almond and John Hagen of Roanoke County.

There are 11 House Republicans, and with only the exception of Richard Middleton of Albemarle, they are at the bottom of the ladder on committee assignments.

Butler, for instance, is the GOP leader in the House. Yet he rates only 4 points on the scale.

Giving Butler any score at all is perhaps an overstatement because he is assigned to the following: Public Property, Currency and Commerce, Manufactures and Mechanic Arts and Printing.

All four have one thing in common--while Butler has been in the House, none has held a session.

how they rate

The Star chart rates the members of the General Assembly by the importance of their committee assignments.

It works this way:

Membership on three committees, deemed of the highest importance, was valued at 6 points. These committees are Privileges and Elections, Finance and Appropriations.

Membership on six committees

was valued at 4 points. They are General Laws, Courts of Justice, Counties, Cities and Towns, Education, Roads and Internal Navigation, and Rules.

Membership on two committees was valued at 3 points. They are Insurance and Banking, and Agriculture.

Membership on three committees was valued at 2 points. They are Welfare, Chesapeake and its

Tributaries, and Game and Inland Fisheries.

Membership on all other committees, including some that meet to take up minor matters and some that never meet at all, was valued at 1 point.

In addition, the chairmen of the 6 and 4 point committees were given a bonus of 2 points. Chairmen of all other committees were given 1 point.

19	J. W. Cooke (Mathews), J. H. Daniel (Charlotte, Prince Edward), C. K. Hutchens (Newport News)
17	W. C. Daniel (Danville), L. E. Putney (Bedford), J. M. Thomson (Alexandria)
16	E. M. Hudgins (Chesterfield), C. D. Price (Page), D. F. Slaughter (Culpeper)
15	R. L. Clark (Patrick), T. N. Frost (Fauquier), L. H. Irby (Nottoway), L. D. Phillips (Loudoun), S. E. Pope (Southampton), W. L. Winston (Arlington)
14	H. H. Adams (Accomack), T. C. Andrews (Richmond), G. N. Cochran (Staunton), W. H. Hodges (Chesapeake), L. H. Hoover (Harrisonburg), F. G. Pollard (Richmond)
13	C. B. Andrews (Giles), E. M. Brown (Lynchburg), C. W. Cleaton (Mecklenburg), J. W. Davis (Amherst), H. H. Dervishian (Richmond), W. C. Elliott (Russell), R. E. Gibson (Chesapeake), G. H. Hill (Newport News), S. T. Holland (Isle of Wight), E. E. Lane (Richmond), L. A. McMurren (Newport News), A. H. Richardson (Dinwiddie), J. W. Roberts (Norfolk), L. R. Thompson (Campbell), W. C. Thompson (Pittsylvania), C. W. Wampler (Rockingham)
12	G. E. Allen (Richmond), G. W. Dalton (Tazewell), T. R. Glass (Lynchburg), L. C. Harrell (Greensville), C. H. Mann (Arlington), P. W. Manns (Caroline), S. A. Owens (Prince William), W. A. Pennington (Buckingham), R. O. Reynolds (Pittsylvania), R. M. Smith (Lunenburg), W. R. Smith (Petersburg)
11	M. G. Anderson (Goochland), O. L. Cantrell (Wise), R. M. Carneal (Williamsburg), R. R. Gwathney (Hanover), P. B. White (Virginia Beach)
10	H. P. Anderson (Halifax), G. N. McMath (Accomack), T. C. Pilcher (Norfolk), J. W. White (Norfolk)
9	J. L. Bradshaw (Richmond), K. I. Devore (Montgomery), W. B. Fidler (Richmond County), J. B. Fugate (Scott), N. B. Hutcherson (Franklin), E. R. James (Hampton), G. J. Kostel (Alleghany), R. H. Middleton (Charlottesville), W. J. Moody (Portsmouth), G. S. Moore (Pulaski), A. L. Philpott (Henry), Mrs. K. H. Stone (Arlington)
8	W. M. Anderson (Roanoke), V. J. Cox (Galax), R. C. Gwyn (Smyth), B. Levin (Norfolk), R. S. Orr (Lee), J. L. Rawls (Suffolk), T. D. Sutton (Henrico)
7	G. O. Farley (Fairfax), C. W. Gunn (Rockbridge), W. P. Kellam (Virginia Beach), D. S. McDiarmid (Fairfax), C. H. Marks (Hopewell), C. A. Paxson (Charlottesville), J. L. Scott (Fairfax), S. C. Walker (Norfolk)
6	W. H. Ellifrits (Shenandoah), J. H. Poff (Floyd)
5	Mrs. M. G. Galland (Alexandria), H. E. Howell (Norfolk), G. C. Rawlings (Fredericksburg), D. H. Sandie (Portsmouth), K. D. Speer (Buchanan)
4	D. H. Almond (Roanoke County), M. C. Butler (Roanoke), A. R. Giesen (Waynesboro), J. W. Hagen (Roanoke County), R. N. Kincer (Wytheville), J. R. Moore (Washington), S. S. Smith (Richmond)
3	L. S. Herrink (Richmond)

Such
language

'bridge'

I like to play Bridge but I don't like to play Bridge with other people who like to play Bridge.

There have been a few who let me have some fun at the game, but largely it has been my luck to play with people who think their souls will fry in Hell unless they make every bid. You see their lips moving and think they're counting their points, but they're not. They're praying.

There probably are a hundred million people playing Bridge without knowing how the game got its name. I hate to tell you, but the Russians invented it. It's a form of whist, and in some countries for a while it was called "Russian Whist". But not in Russia. They called it "Biritch" and that's where

our word Bridge came from.

Once I held eleven clubs from the Ace straight down, and two singleton Aces. I bid seven clubs, redoubled the double, and went set the first trick. The lead was in one of the suits I had a singleton in. The man on my right was vacant in that suit and had one of the two missing trumps.

Once we played Bridge with a couple who had a rule that from the instant trumps were declared until the last trick was disposed of, not one word could be said. You were afraid to cough. And we knew a woman who had her own rule for playing from the dummy. If your finger so much as touched a card in it, you had to play that card.

You take Russian Whist and give me Russian Roulette.

There's a game a man has a chance at.

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Legal
Notice

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF

The southerly portion of Tract "M" as shown on the map of Subdivision No. 3, of the Charles L. and Dollie Maxey property made by T. P. Parker and dated the 8th day of December, 1952.

In execution of a deed of trust from Paul H. Lephew and Rose Marie Lephew, husband and wife, dated the 14th day of November, 1963, recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the County of Roanoke, Virginia, in Deed Book 732, page 596, the undersigned Trustee will offer for sale at public auction, the hereinabove described property to the highest bidder at the front door of the Muni-

cipal Building of the City of Roanoke, Virginia, at 12:00 noon, on the 26th day of January, 1965, said property being more particularly described in said deed of trust.

TERMS: Cash

JAMES P. HART, JR.,
Sole Acting Trustee

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF

A plot of land shown on plat of the Subdivision No. 3 of part of the Charles L. and Dollie Maxey property which was made by T. P. Parker dated December 8, 1952, and which property was acquired by the Maxeys by deed recorded in Deed Book 427, page 386, of the records of the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for Roanoke County, Virginia, said property lying 100 feet along the easterly side of a 30 foot roadway as shown on the said plat and extending in a northeasterly direction 270 feet more or less on the north line and 190 feet more or less on the south line to Paint Bank Branch,

lying along the center line of said Paint Bank Branch 105 feet, more or less, and having been described as two parcels in the deed dated the 7th day of December, 1955, from W. W. Whitlock, et als, to Willard Boyd Cocke, recorded in Deed Book 543, page 268, of record in the aforesaid Clerk's Office.

In execution of a deed of trust from Willard Boyd Cocke dated the 7th day of December, 1955, recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the County of Roanoke, Virginia, in Deed Book 543, page 273, the undersigned Trustee will offer for sale at public auction the hereinabove described property to the highest bidder at the front door of the Municipal Building of the City of Roanoke, Virginia, at 12:00 noon on the 26th day of January, 1965, said property being more particularly described in said deed of trust.

TERMS: Cash

JAMES P. HART, JR.,
Sole Acting Trustee

RELY ON YOUR FRIENDLY
PHARMACIST...



Guarding your health
is our foremost goal

Our only aim is to
assure careful and
quality service, for
your good health.

POWELL
PHARMACY

EAST MAIN STREET
SALEM, VIRGINIA

Service
Special

Front End Alignment
Reg. \$7.50

Brake Adjustment
Reg. \$2

Total \$9.50

with this coupon all for \$6.50

Harvest Motors, Inc. Ford

'Where Low Overhead Means Savings To You.'

Election Tops Va. News



ROMEO CHAMPAGNE, WHO SOLD VIRGINIANS
Transfer of Franchise Was 10th Story in Poll



PRESIDENT JOINS MRS. JOHNSON ON LADYBIRD SPECIAL
First Lady Whistlestopped Through Virginia



FLAG GOES UP AT A PRINCE EDWARD PUBLIC SCHOOL
Integration After Five Years Came September 8

ROCKVILLE COMMUNITY

Trailer Park Ruling Questioned

Special to The News Leader
HANOVER, Jan. 1 — The would-be developer of a mobile home park in the Rockville community has questioned the legality of Hanover's trailer park ordinance.

The developer, S. H. Usry of Richmond, charged after the county planning commission's vote not to recommend rezoning to business of the proposed trailer camp site, that this procedure is "unconstitutional."

"A citizen cannot put more than one trailer on his own property, even if he owns a hundred acres," Usry contended.

The county zoning ordinance requires business zoning of land with two or more trailers.

Usry indicated, however, that he plans no immediate legal ac-

tion on the matter.

"We will take our request to the board of supervisors on the merits of our case," he said.

A majority of the planning commission felt that taxes received from the trailer park would not pay its expense to the county, according to a commission official.

The planning commission's decision was reached in executive session Wednesday night.

Hanover would receive a \$48.75 trailer fee each year, plus personal property tax and real estate tax revenue from the proposed unit.

Leaders of a 60-member delegation from the Rockville community opposed the mobile home court at a public hearing last month.

The group maintained the community had neither the school facilities nor available water for such a trailer park.

According to Usry, the court would have a capacity of 200 mobile homes on a 250-acre tract.

"Our groups maintain the land can be utilized for a better purpose," commented H. E. Boomhower, president of the Rockville P-TA.

"Our property, as proposed, certainly would be as attractive as a chicken farm," Usry said.

"With six-million people living in this manner (in trailers), I feel they are entitled to a place to park and a place to live," he added.

THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER Area News

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1965

THIS SECTION

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Obituaries — Page 25
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Smith, never seriously in the race, supported Goldwater.

Hours after the polls closed, the issue was still in doubt. Just two things were certain: A record number of voters had gone to the polls and, whoever the winner was, it was going to be close.

CAMPAIGN AND ELECTION

Voting in an annual year-end poll on stories affecting Virginia and the area served by the newspaper in particular, they rated the campaign and election above other stories such as the regular and special sessions of the General Assembly, the continuing civil rights struggle which centered in Prince Edward and Surry counties and Richmond's City Council race and election.

At the beginning of the national campaign, there were many indications that Virginia would vote Republican again.

The Republicans nominated Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, a man with strong Southern appeal, for the top spot on their ticket. The Democrats countered, as expected, with Lyndon Johnson, a source of some disenchantment among those with conservative political leanings.

MORE 'SILENCE'

The Democrats picked as their No. 2 man Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, one of the founders of the liberal oriented Americans for Democratic Action. Virginia Republicans were gleeful.

The Republicans were heartened further by the continuing "golden silence" of U. S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd, head of the state's dominant Democratic organization but frequently out of step with the national Democratic party.

Then, the President, recognized by friend and foe as an astute politician, selected Sidney S. Kellam of Virginia Beach to carry the Johnson-Humphrey banner in Virginia. And Kellam, a long-time ally of Byrd as well as an ardent supporter of Johnson, stepped into the breach.

SENATORIAL RACE

The culmination came November 3, when 1,042,267 Virginians swarmed to the polls. Johnson emerged the winner with 558,038 votes, or 53.5 per cent, and Goldwater trailed with 558,038 votes, or 53.5 per cent.

In the senatorial election, Byrd maintained almost as much silence as on the presidency. Meanwhile, six assorted opponents for his seat scrambled ineffectually at the starting line.

The result was a Byrd victory with the greatest number of votes ever given an Old Dominion candidate — 592,270 or 64 per cent of the ballots cast. The six remaining candidates had a total of only 336,103.

In the Third district, however, it was another matter. Four candidates — Democrat David E. Satterfield III, Republican Richard D. Obenshain and independents Dr. Edward E. Haddock and Stanley Smith Jr.—battled for the seat being vacated by Rep. J. Vaughan Gary, retiring after 20 years.

SATTERFIELD TACTICS

Taking his cue from Byrd, Satterfield refused to endorse either leading candidate in the presidential race.

Obenshain, a 28-year-old lawyer making his first try for political office, backed the national GOP ticket without reservation.

Haddock came out as strongly for Johnson, and

The other stories voted into the top 10 were:

6. Tobacco sales in Virginia fluctuated throughout the year after cigaret smoking was ruled hazardous to health in a report to the U. S. Surgeon General. Impact of the report on the state's economy remained to be assessed.

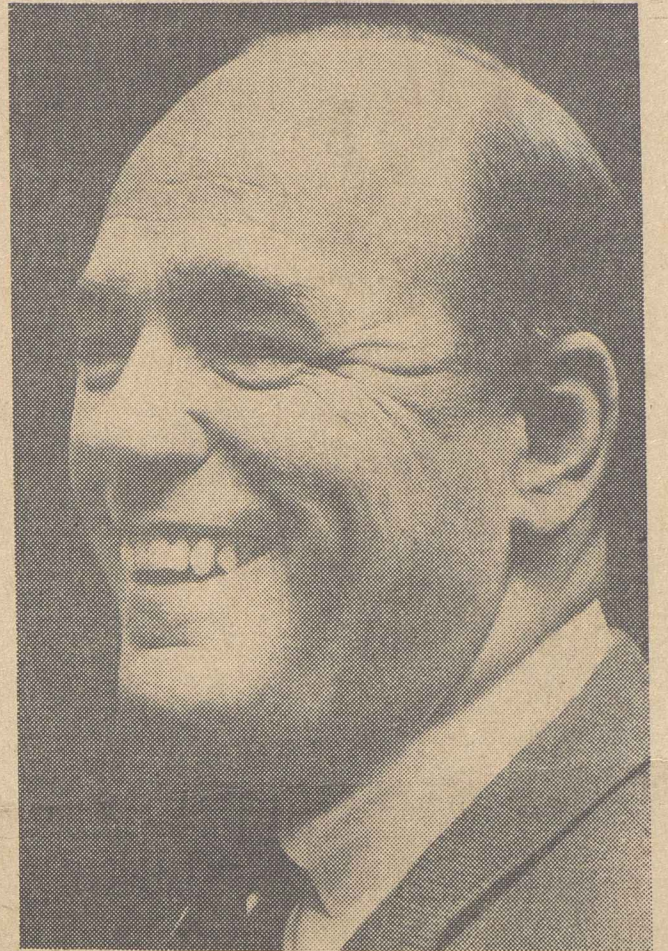
7. The Chesapeake bay bridge-tunnel opened April 15, linking the Eastern Shore and

points north with the Hampton Roads-Norfolk area and points south.

8. Voter registration drives sponsored by civil rights and other organizations resulted in an unprecedented out-pouring of potential new voters. Many persons were still in line when registrars closed their offices on the final day.

9. Two Fredericksburg policemen were slain in May. Shortly afterward, a 26-year-old suspect, Bruce Walter Leikett, was arrested and charged after a police chase that resulted in the death of an innocent motorist near Detroit. Leikett subsequently was tried and convicted but awaits a retrial following a ruling that the first was held improperly. He pleaded guilty Tuesday.

10. Richmond again lost its place in the Triple A International League when Virginians owner Romeo Champagne sold the franchise to a group in Toledo, Ohio. Local interests hoped to gain a new franchise for 1966.



VICTORY SMILE BY CONGRESSMAN-ELECT
David E. Satterfield III Won Close Race



CHESAPEAKE BAY BRIDGE-TUNNEL, WHICH OPENED IN APRIL, SPANS ENTRANCE TO HAMPTON ROADS

Pittsylvania Fatality Lifts 1964 Toll to 1,044

A fatal crash at 11 p.m. in Pittsylvania county lifted Virginia's 1964 highway toll to 1,044.

The death of 32-year-old DANIEL LARRY STEELE, however, may not be the last of the year. For statistical purposes, the names of those injured in 1964 who die during the new year are assigned to the 1964 toll.

Despite the possibility of additions, the 1964 toll is still the second highest in Virginia history. Fatalities in 1963 totaled 989.

State Police in early reports listed no deaths for the first day of the new year, however.

Steele was the second fatality reported by police during the night. The other was 77-year-old Beverly Brownley McKay of Millwood, killed yesterday afternoon in a two-car crash.

Steele, of Sandy Level, was killed instantly, police said, when his 1963 sedan ran off State Rt. 50 and struck a tree about 10 miles west of Gretna. Police said the road was straight and the weather clear.

McKay was killed instantly at 5:15 p.m. in a collision on U. S. Rt. 50 in Clarke county, about a mile east of Millwood. Police said he was driving a 1964 pickup truck which crashed with a 1964 sedan driven by Lee Doan Martin of Front Royal.

3-DAY HOLIDAY

Across the nation, meanwhile, 93 traffic deaths in the first hours of the three-day holiday were reported.

The National Safety Council has estimated between 300 and 360 persons will be killed on the highways before the holiday ends at midnight, Sunday. For statistical purposes, the holiday death count began at 6 p.m. Thursday.

The toll during the three-day Christmas holiday period was 578, the second highest on record for a three-day Christmas holiday.

In the most recent three-day New Year's holiday, in 1961, the death toll climbed to 337.

Bonfire Set On City Street

Police have arrested one juvenile and are looking for seven or eight others who built a New Year's Eve bonfire at Pine and China sts.

They arrived at the scene shortly after 11 p.m. and said they found trash had been piled in a 10-by-10-foot pile and set ablaze. Damage to the street was estimated at \$200.



GENERAL ASSEMBLY RANKED NO. 2 IN POLL
Delegates Herrink, Butler Huddle at GOP Caucus

CRACKDOWN ON 'JOY RIDES'

Police Will Use Curfew More

City police, worried about an increase in "joy ride" car thefts, say they will be checking teen-agers after the 11 p.m. curfew.

The curfew, invoked sparingly in the past, forbids youths 16 or younger "to loiter or remain on any street, road, avenue, alley, park or other public place" after 11 p.m.

Police officials emphasized, however, they were confident the overwhelming majority of teen-agers "are fine, law-abiding citizens." And they added that the move toward curfew enforcement shouldn't be considered harassment.

At the same time they noted 1,147 reports of stolen automobiles during the first 11 months of 1964. Most were recovered undamaged. But the total was up 164 over the same period in 1963.

Many of the automobiles, police say, are taken simply for "joy rides." So, said Chief John Wright, "We're going to be taking a closer look at the circumstances out on the streets at night. . . . We've been making some checks of this type in the past, but we've got to do more."

"If parents let their child drive a car, they must be sure that the child has a valid operator's permit and proof of ownership for the car."

NAMES, ADDRESSES

Youngsters in the company of parents or other adults are naturally exempt. But if they are alone, or with young friends, patrolmen will record their names and addresses after the curfew.

If the policeman suspects anything, the youths may be detained for further questioning. This, in turn, could lead to a court summons or a warning, or to the calling of parents' attention to the curfew law.

Said Wright, "Among some of our young people the stealing of an automobile is considered a prank. I want to make it clear that stealing an automobile is a serious crime, and will be prosecuted as a crime."

Rasnack Named Secretary to State Board

The head of the State Compensation Board today announced the appointment of John M. Rasnick Jr. to the post of executive secretary to the board.

Rasnack, 42, is chief accountant with the State Department of Education. He will replace Miss Carrie Biesen, who is retiring today after 30 years as executive secretary.

G. Edmond Massie Jr., compensation board chairman, announced Rasnick's pending appointment at a noon office retirement celebration for Miss Biesen. He said Rasnick will assume his new duties around the middle of January.

Fewer Visit War Center

The Virginia Civil War Centennial Center drew 2,647 fewer visitors last year than during 1963.

A total of 154,753 persons visited the center during 1964 as compared with 157,400 during the previous year. About 156,000 persons visited the center during 1962. It opened Oct. 1, 1961.

PRINCE EDWARD SCHOOLS

The reopening of Prince Edward county's public schools provided the No. 3 story of 1964.

The reopening came on September 8, approximately five years after the schools were closed in the face of a Supreme Court order to integrate. It, too, was the result of a federal order.

Nevertheless, integration was limited. Out of approximately 1,500 children who enrolled in the public school system, only seven were white. The rest of the white children attend private schools founded when the public schools originally were closed.

Closely related was the No. 4 story, involving federal bans on the use of tuition grants in Prince Edward and Surry counties to attend private or public schools. Surry also was ordered to reopen the public schools it had closed in the face of an integration order the year before.

Politics, again, provided the No. 5 story—Richmond's councilmanic race and election. Twenty-one candidates vied for the nine seats, but two organizations dominated the results.

Richmond Forward grabbed off six seats as Mrs. Eleanor Sheppard received a record-breaking 18,043 votes and B. A. Cephas Jr., a Negro businessman, came in second with 16,512. The three remaining seats went to the Independent Citizens' Ticket.

Cecil Edmonds' File 13

How old is Caldwell Butler and what ails him?

thirty. The match burned on. Time, I said, to prepare myself. I call Ben Beagle. His wife is a nurse and his children are kind. He has a fireplace in his basement. He is generous. Besides I thought maybe he'd write a column about me. A dying man's last request. He invited me to his home. As I stood before his door I stared at Peters Creek Road and thought that I at last would be rid of the Sanitation Authority. I pulled my coat to my throat just as Ben opened the door.

"I'm leaving you, Beagle," I said. "I want to spend my last moments with your children. I want to leave them some small remembrance."

"Fine," he said. "But you can't bribe me. I'm an honest journalist."

"No bribe," I said. "But I would like to do something for you and your family before I go."

"Well, I don't know of one thing we need," he said. "Except maybe a match."

It may be my last Christmas.

If the Reader's Digest doesn't find an ailment that will take me on to the Great Beyond then Parade Magazine will.

If I were a betting man--or, rather, if I thought I'd be around long enough to collect--I'd say that it will be Parade that does me in. Because it was Parade that convinced me that I have emphysema.

Let us start at the beginning. A man going should be allowed a few minutes.

It was Sunday morning. I was reading the paper. Mary Worth was behind me. Little Orphan Annie and Sandy were in a cave and Ben Beagle had used a column to make some poor soul warm and simple.

Then I picked up Parade and quickly ran through all the questions and answers.

Q. How old is Loretta Young and how many times has she been married?

A. Miss Young is 73 and has been married 37 times. Or is she 37 and married 73 times?

Q. Is Tommy Manville rich and how many times has he been married?

A. Tommy Manville is rich and has been married twice as many times as Loretta Young is years old.

Q. Who is Caldwell Butler? Is he richer than Harry Byrd and older than Loretta Young?

A. Mr. Butler is very young. But he is also very lucky. To have lasted this long.

The questions went on to cover Jayne Mansfield, Charlie Chaplin and Margaret O'Brien.

Now, if you are a Parade reader you know that once you have read the questions and answers, you should take two aspirin and prepare yourself for the serious ailment you have all the symptoms of.

Cure enough. There on Page 12 or so was an article: Are You Suffering from Emphysema? No laughing illness to be sure.

The test, said Parade, was to hold a match four inches from the mouth and blow the match out--rather try to--without puckering up.

If you failed to muffle the match, then you have--said Parade--a hint that you should call your doctor about emphysema.

I practiced the match bit for awhile. I have a lot of patience. After all, in recent weeks Parade has had me to squint my eyes for long periods of time to determine if I am suffering from a rare balance ailment.

I huffed at the match. Ten o'clock. Eleven. Two



LEGISLATORS FACE PANEL—On "Challenge of Change" over WDBJ-TV and WDBJ-Radio today are the legislators shown at left, facing newsmen at right. The lawmakers are, back row, from left: Senators Burruss and Turk and

Delegates Butler and Howell; bottom: Delegates Daniel, Moore and Hutcherson and Senators Hopkins and Collins. Newsmen are, from left, Al Knight, Mel Carico, Joe Goodpasture and Don Murray.

Lawmakers Review Redistricting

The WDBJ News Department will present "The Challenge of Change" on Ch. 7 today at 3:30-5 p.m. and on WDBJ-Radio at 7:35 p.m. The program is a special program spotlighting the recent special session of the Virginia General Assembly on redistricting and will feature some of the state's most prominent political figures.

State Senators Robert S. Burruss (R) of Lynchburg, James C. Turk (R) of Radford, William B. Hopkins (D) of Roanoke, and Hale Collins (D) of Covington and Delegates M. Caldwell Butler (R) of Roanoke, Henry E. Howell (D) of Norfolk, W. C. Daniel (D) of Danville, Garnett S.

Moore (D) of Pulaski, Nathan B. Hutcherson (D) of Rocky Mount will appear on the program.

They will be questioned by a panel composed of Don Murray, WDBJ-TV news director, Joe Goodpasture, WDBJ Radio

news director, Melville Carico, political reporter for The Roanoke Times and Al Knight of WTAR-TV, Norfolk.

The legislators will answer questions on the need for redistricting, its possible effect in years to come, whether or

not it will stand up in federal courts, how political it was and the possibility of another special session in 1965 to deal with congressional redistricting. The ensuing discussion was occasionally spirited as Republicans differed with Democrats on the issues.

The Democrats will answer charges by Republicans that the redistricting plans had been formulated in secret and that the plans were devised with a view toward the status quo in Virginia.

The possibility was to be expressed by some legislators that the courts will knock down the redistricting plan. The entire plan has yet to receive Federal court approval.

'Hullabaloo' Stars Named

Woody Allen, the New Christy Minstrels, Joey Heatherton and the Zombies have been signed as guest stars on the Tuesday, Jan. 12 premiere of NBC-TV's color musical show "Hullabaloo." Singer Jack Jones will act as host for the first show in the series.

Woody Allen, a comedian with strong appeal to the young audience, toward whom

"Hullabaloo" is directed, was introduced to the network television audience by Jack Paar on the "Tonight Show."

Subsequently, he has been a frequent guest on NBC-TV's "The Merv Griffin Show," "The Jack Paar Program," "The Tonight Show Starring Johnny Carson" and "That Was the Week That Was."

Outside Realigning Unit Urged

By ROSS WEEKS JR.

A Republican legislative leader today urged Governor Harrison to appoint a "nonpartisan committee of citizens and legislators" to draw up new congressional districts.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the General Assembly's Republican caucus, said the committee should

(Editorial Comment Page 8.)

hold public hearings and issue a report well in advance of any legislative session.

Butler pledged the co-operation of the minority Republican delegation "in any effort to accelerate acceptable legislation" for redistricting.

The state Supreme Court of Appeals yesterday ordered the redrawing of the state's 10 congressional districts to reflect population figures. Otherwise, the court said, succeeding congressional elections would have to be at large.

Governor Harrison said he would decide later this year whether the redistricting job could be handled by the regular 1966 General Assembly session or by a specially-called session late in 1965.

If the redistricting is left until the regular 1966 session, it would

See OUTSIDE, Page 9

Outside Realigning Unit Urged

Continued From First Page

require the use of emergency legislation to get the new lines into effect by the 1966 primaries. Emergency legislation needs four-fifths majorities in both houses to pass.

At the 1964 special session the 11 House Republicans succeeded in blocking one piece of emergency legislation by gathering support from some Democrats in the House.

Butler said "we are very conscious of the fact that we are a constructive minority," but indicated that if there are enough Republicans in the 1966 session, they might well refuse to go along with unsatisfactory redistricting.

"We want the Democrats to approach this problem of reapportionment as a matter which concerns the whole state and not just the Democratic organization," Butler said. "I think it would be foolish to refer this matter once more to the Privileges and Elections Committees which have such a wonderful record in the field of reapportionment."

DRAFTED PLAN

The P&E committees drew up the 1964 General Assembly reapportionment plan, which was attacked by the GOP.

Meanwhile, a tentative congressional realignment prepared in case the Supreme Court had acted last December instead of waiting, has begun to unfold.

Among other things, the tentative plan—reportedly prepared by some Virginia members of Congress—would take from the Sixth district some of Republican Rep. Richard Poff's strongest support. It would place Lynchburg, and Bedford and Campbell counties in the Fifth district represented by Rep. William Tuck.

The tentative plan would place Loudoun county and part of Fairfax county in Rep. John O. Marsh's Seventh district. Eighth district Rep. Howard Smith would get Essex, King and Queen, New Kent and Charles City counties, now in the First. And Rep. Watkins Abbitt's Fourth district would get the city of Chesapeake from Rep. Porter Hardy's Second district.

The Third district, which includes Richmond, Henrico, Chesterfield and Colonial Heights, would remain unchanged.

EQUALITY REQUIRED

The state high court said yesterday that the Virginia constitution required equality in population among congressional districts. It added that districts should also be aligned to reflect contiguity and community of interest, but population was the overriding factor.

Rep. Joel Broyhill's 10th district has 527,098 population—compared to an ideal of about 396,000.

Marsh's district has only 312,890.

Members of Congress from Virginia registered no surprise at the decision and appeared undismayed at the prospect of shifting lines.

They will be consulted by Governor Harrison prior to any legislative action to carry out the court's decision.

Representative Smith said: "I expected it, but really haven't given it much thought yet."

Rep. David E. Satterfield III of Richmond declined comment pending further study of the opinion.

Ninth district Rep. W. Pat Jennings said the decision was "in order" and he would "abide by the decision of the legislature."

He said he would accept a decision to run at-large, too.

Representative Broyhill said he was happy to see the decision came from a state, rather than a federal, court.

Using 1960 census figures, the "ideal" population within each of Virginia's 10 congressional districts would be 395,443.

The following table shows the population of each district and how it varies from that "ideal":

District Population Variation		
1	422,624	+ 27,181
2	494,292	+ 98,849
3	418,081	+ 22,638
4	352,157	- 43,286
5	325,989	- 69,454
6	378,864	- 16,579
7	312,890	- 82,553
8	357,461	- 37,982
9	364,973	- 34,070
10	527,098	+131,655

G.O.P. LEGISLATORS

2 Charge Politics In Sales Tax Delay

By BILL SAUDER

Two Republican state legislators said today that efforts to delay study of a state sales tax are politically motivated.

The two replied to a statement made yesterday by State Sen. Garland F. Gray, a Democratic organization stalwart, that talk about a general sales tax at this time is "premature."

"It's not premature—it's overdue," said Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, leader of the GOP caucus in the House of Delegates.

Pointing up the revenue needs of public schools, institutions of higher learning and local governments, Butler said it is essential that the full facts be presented now so citizens can be guided in their primary and general election voting for gov-

ernor next year. GOP State Sen. James C. Turk of Radford had nearly identical views.

"What Senator Gray is trying to say is that he doesn't want the sales tax to be a matter of discussion before or during the gubernatorial campaign," said Butler.

Gray suggested that the state should take two steps before beginning any serious discus-

See SALES TAX, Page 3

Information, Please

It should not be necessary for Del. M. Caldwell Butler to suggest that the city electoral board hold special classes for judges and clerks of the Nov. 3 election.

Such is the confusion attendant upon changes in the law and having two classes of citizenship in a single election that extra confusion should be an absolute must to help avoid confusion.

As pointed out by Del. Butler, the certificate of residency has been declared unconstitutional but remains on the books so that people otherwise qualified can register to vote up to 30 days before the election without payment of poll taxes. They may vote for president, vice president, U.S. senator and U.S. representative.

However, only those who have paid their poll taxes can participate in the referendum on a state constitutional amendment. Federal courts have upheld the right to impose the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in state and local elections.

That there will be confusion and in some cases, ill feeling, can be taken for granted. Thus, the better informed election officials, the smoother the election and the fewer outraged citizens.

Mere distribution of handbooks or instructions is not enough. Roanoke should emulate the example of other cities and hold classes for judges and clerks.

Sales Tax

Continued From First Page

sion of sales tax prospects:

1. It should get all possible information together on state budget demands and revenues for the 1966-68 biennium.

2. It should assure that all possible measures are taken to prevent unnecessary spending and extravagance in state-local governments.

Gray is leader of the Senate Democratic caucus and a high-ranking member of the Senate Finance Committee. His views are often found to coincide with those of the dominant state organization.

IS IT 'PREMATURE'?

Turk also scoffed at Gray's "premature" label on sales tax discussions.

"How can it be premature when Virginia cities are already adopting the tax?" he asked.

(Norfolk and Bristol already levy sales taxes and Newport News and Petersburg have adopted budgets predicted on similar taxes. Other cities are considering sales tax adoption also.)

Turk said there is little need to seek more information on revenue needs: "That information is available to anyone who wants to find it," he said.

OUTLAY REQUESTS

Turk pointed up the capital outlay requests of the state's institutions of higher education and the 800 million dollars of estimated indebtedness of local governments which was announced yesterday by county and municipal government associations.

"I don't think by any stretch of the imagination our local governments in Virginia could be accused of extravagance in spending," he said. "With their financial situation anything other than frugality is an impossibility."

Both Butler and Turk emphasized that they were not making an outright advocacy of the sales tax. They only want the public educated on the facts, they said.

STUDIES SUGGESTED

Turk said that any serious consideration of a sales tax should be accompanied by studies leading to income tax relief for persons in the lower income tax bracket "who would be the hardest hit by a sales tax."

In another sales tax development yesterday, the Virginia Teachers Association pledged support of a statewide sales tax during a meeting with Governor Harrison.

Endorsement of the Negro group was predicated on use of sales tax revenue for educational purposes.

Redistricting a Key Issue For GOP, Butler Believes

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

The Democrats' timetable for congressional redistricting gives Republicans an issue they can "dramatize" in this year's elections, the chairman of the 14-member GOP caucus in the General Assembly said Saturday.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke charged that Gov. Albert S. Harrison Jr. and Democratic leaders in the state are determined that the public "will not be heard" in reapportioning the state's 10 congressional districts.

He said Gov. Harrison will not appoint a non-partisan committee to hold public hearings and recommend a reapportionment plan nor will he call a special session of the legislature until after the Nov. 2 elections because it might jeopardize some Democrats "who would have to take a stand."

Butler spoke at a 6th District GOP committee meeting at Hotel Roanoke which came on the heels of a morning session State Chairman Robert J. Corber, Arlington, held with party leaders to discuss a ticket for governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general.

Corber said after the meeting no names that can be released now but he predicted the Re-

publicans will have a strong candidate for governor to run against Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr., now unopposed for the Democratic primary nomination in April or May and that the committee interviewing prospective candidates will not make any announcements.

Corber called Godwin "vulnerable" to a strong GOP campaign because of what he said in Godwin's voting record in the Senate on education and an attempt now to "build a political base in the Pat Jennings style."

Ray Humphreys, a member of the staff of the GOP National Committee from Washington,

met with the committee on candidates.

Corber quoted Humphreys as saying GOP chances in Virginia, based on a survey, are, "a sleeping giant." He said Virginia Republicans are in a stronger position now than the GOP was in Oklahoma in 1961 when it elected Gov. Henry Bellmon.

Humphreys is now conducting a series of schools of politics in the state similar to those leading up to the 1961 election in Oklahoma which the GOP in Washington credited with the success of Bellman's political upset.

The 6th District Committee in its afternoon session made plans to hold the school three nights

in Roanoke—Feb. 16, Feb. 23, and March 2. District Chairman Lewis W. Wohlford Jr. said the meeting place will be announced later.

Among Republicans the schools are known as the "MORE" program, standing for Mobilization of Republican Enterprise. The three classes, lasting two years each, are to train party workers in an intensive campaign.

Corber said the GOP has a big potential in seeking out five of each nine Virginians old enough to vote who did not vote in the 1961 gubernatorial election. He said in Gov. Harrison's winning campaign that year the Democrats got only three of every nine registered vote.

The district committee meeting, the first since the November presidential election in which the district went for Barry Goldwater despite President Johnson's landslide in Virginia, was harmonious.

Critics of Mrs. Hazel K. Barger, GOP national committee woman from Virginia, made no effort to get committee action censuring her for what they feel was a lack of effort on her part

(Continued on Page C-3)

City • County • State

News

of THE TIMES

Sunday Morning, February 7, 1965. C-1

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Redistricting A Key Issue, Says Butler

(Continued from Page C-1)

in campaign work and fund-raising for Goldwater.

The committee decided not to hold a district fund-raising dinner until fall when the gubernatorial campaign was underway but asked each city and county to hold local Republican dinners between now and summer.

It was Butler who fired up the Republicans.

He attacked the Harrison administration for what he called the "secrecy" surrounding the General Assembly redistricting in December and said Republicans should tell voters they can expect the same handling of the coming congressional redistricting after the Nov. 2 election.

Butler said the Democrats "played partisan politics" with the legislative redistricting and the rights of the public were ignored.

"Everything was decided in secret," Butler charged.

He said Democrats "in Richmond and Washington" are "now scurrying around" trying to find a way to keep 8th District Congressman Howard Smith, dean of Virginia Democrats, from "having to run in Fairfax County." Smith's district has to be enlarged.

Butler said voters should tell Democrats: "This is public business and we want to be heard."

The State GOP Central Committee will meet in Roanoke Feb. 20. A decision may be made then on when and where to hold the state convention to nominate the GOP's ticket for and attorney general.

Party leaders say there is no sentiment for a GOP primary which, if held, would fall on July 13—the date of the Democrats' primary in which Godwin is now unopposed for the nomination.

Sales Tax Study Hit By Butler

He Says Democrats
Will Avoid Issues
Until After Election

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

A soon-to-start state sales tax study drew the criticism of Del. M. Caldwell Butler today because it will not be finished until Dec. 1—about a month after this year's general elections.

"One of the things wrong with the study report is that people won't see it before the election," said Butler, leader of the Republicans in the General Assembly.

He said that it seems to be a habit with the dominant Democratic organization to release important study reports after elections so candidates will not have to take positions on the subjects involved.

The same thing happened in 1963, he said, in the case of the reports of committees on taxation (headed by former Gov. Thomas B. Stanley) and highway needs and how to raise money to finance them (headed by State Sen. William F. Stone).

★ ★

The 11 Republicans in the House of Delegates tried at the 1964 General Assembly to have any sales tax study report released by July 1 of this year.

"If any report of significance was released before an election to inform people, that in itself would be news," said Butler.

He described the study as "a crutch so candidates can avoid discussing it."

Butler suggested that the first step in any sales tax study should be "a concrete proposal" embodying four points:

First, the relationship of such a tax to other state taxes; second, what items might be exempt if a tax were imposed; third, what the distribution formula might be; and fourth, the amount of the tax (two or three per cent have been most frequently suggested.)

Another Roanoke legislator, State Sen. William B. Hopkins, said another point of concern is the number of cities imposing sales taxes.

★ ★

The movement has gained momentum among cities in the Tidewater area.

He said the study group might find itself having to say whether it favors "a patchwork of sales tax or a general state-wide sales tax."

Hopkins predicted that the state will have its biggest general fund surplus in history at the end of this biennium and he added that this might help the state meet its obligations through 1968 without the imposition of a sales tax.

The 10-member sales tax study committee will have its first meeting Monday at 11 a.m. at the state Capitol. Del. John Warren Cooke of Mathews is committee chairman.

Daily Press

NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1965

PAGE 3



M. CALDWELL BUTLER

Final Meeting Set April 6 To Mobilize GOP

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the Republican caucus of the Virginia General Assembly, will speak at the third and final session of the First District GOP Mobilization of Republican Enterprise at 7 p.m. April 6 at Holiday Inn.

Also on the program will be Jack B. Street and Joseph B. Barnes, Republican candidates for Hampton City Council. Program chairman is David N. Montague of Hampton.

Butler, a 39-year-old attorney, was elected to the House of Delegates in 1962 after serving two years as GOP chairman in Roanoke. In 1958, 1962 and 1964 he was the successful campaign manager for Sixth District Rep. Richard H. Poff.

He is a member of the Roanoke, Virginia State and American Bar Associations. During World War II, he was an officer in the Navy.

A graduate of Roanoke public schools, Butler received a B. A. degree from the University of Richmond in 1948 and was graduated from the University of Virginia law school in 1950. He is a vestry member and former treasurer of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.

He married the former June Nolde of Richmond and they have four boys.

Daily



Press

NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1965

Butler Pledges Strong GOP Ticket In Virginia Elections

Roanoke Republican Delegate M. Caldwell Butler, promising a "strong GOP ticket in this year's state elections," told First District Republicans Tuesday night that the Democratic Party in Virginia "is suffering from a leadership vacuum . . . and Virginians are looking to the Republican Party for that leadership."

Butler, speaking to about 60 GOP partisans attending the final session of the First District Mobilization of Republican Enterprise programs, said the Democrats' main concern is "the preservation of power."

"They have lost sight of the fact that government belongs to the people of Virginia," he declared. "Any young Democrats in the legislature—those with enthusiasm and originality—are getting the treatment; their committee assignments are poor," he continued.

Republicans, he said, have a responsibility not as the opposition party, but rather as a constructive minority. "We are the hope of Virginia," Butler said.

The Roanoke attorney claimed that the "party in power" has not been living up to its responsibilities to the people of Virginia. "The chickens are coming home to roost," he said, referring to Virginia's prominent mention in the voting rights bill now before the U.S. Congress.

He said the bill "is probably unconstitutional and its motivation is questionable, but do not lose sight of the fact that Virginia's voting record is disgraceful."

Butler said Virginia stands 46th among other states in voter participation. With this record, he said, "why doesn't the Governor (Albertis S. Harrison) do something about it?" He suggested that Gov. Harrison go on statewide television

to remind Virginia voters that the deadline for paying the poll tax is drawing near.

He termed the poll tax "morally wrong," and said that the "best hope for Virginia is a free and informed electorate." He cited "Democratic failures" in providing adequate funds for public and higher education, teacher's salaries, highways and mental health programs.

Virginia is not now meeting the needs of its people, he declared. "The Republican Party must undertake to make people aware of our responsibilities," he continued, "and this is not just an opportunity to elect a few more Republican members of the legislature."

Prior to Butler's remarks, Jon Lindseth of Waynesboro, state GOP treasurer, told how the state GOP organization distributes its funds to aid Republican candidates at all levels of government.

He called for strong financial organization "at the local level." The basic problems, he said, are finding people who want to go out and raise money and finding people who want to contribute the money.

Republicans must face the responsibility of this, he warned, because "there is no substitute to sincere personal solicitation and no one can do an effective job unless he contributes his fair share."

Joseph B. Barnes, one of two Republican candidates for the Hampton City Council, reviewed the GOP platform to be advanced during the campaign prior to the June 8 councilmanic election.

He spoke of raising the salary levels of city school teachers and public safety officials, noting that "if we expect a fair return in services, we must pay our people a decent, living wage."



ROANOKE DELEGATE SPEAKS TO GOP GROUP

Leaders of the First District Republican Party discuss events planned for final sessions of the group's Mobilization of Republican Enterprise (MORE) programs. Participating in the sessions Tuesday night in the Holiday Inn were, left to right, Wayne C. Thiessen of Williamsburg, First District chairman; Jon Lindseth of Waynesboro, state treasurer; David N. Montague, MORE session chairman, Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, speaker; Joseph B. Barnes, Republican candidate for Hampton City Council; and J. Keith Cardwell, chairman of the Hampton Republican Party.

Godwin Praises LBJ, Urges The Defeat of Del. Butler

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. praised President Johnson in a campaign speech for governor at a Democrats' fund-raising dinner Friday night at Dixie Caverns.

He said, too, he is glad Roanoke and Virginia "returned to the Democratic fold" last year in helping give Johnson one of the largest majorities ever received by a president.

Godwin in sketching the history of the Democratic Party climaxed his review by recalling President Kennedy's election "after eight years of Republican occupancy of the White House" and added, to strong applause:

"... fortunately for the country and the world one (a Democrat) still remains there tonight."

Between 200 and 250 Democrats turned out for the \$10-a-

plate dinner sponsored by the Roanoke City Democratic Committee. It drew Democrats from throughout the 6th Congressional District.

Guests included Del. Fred G. Pollard of Richmond, candidate for lieutenant governor, and Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Button who is seeking re-election. They, like Godwin, are unopposed in the Democratic primary with the filing deadline Wednesday.

Godwin was introduced by State Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke as a "man who thinks in the present and looks to the future—a man who thinks about the needs and aspirations of Virginia."

Godwin told the Democratic audience that the Democratic Party offers Virginia their best hope of achieving its ambitions in education and economic development.

And in doing so Godwin, without mentioning names, urged the replacement of Del. M. Caldwell

Butler, chairman of the GOP caucus, and other Republicans in the General Assembly from the Roanoke area with Democrats.

Godwin said in a Democratic-controlled General Assembly a Republican cannot represent his area "to the fullest extent possible" and urged the Roanoke Valley to send a solid Democratic delegation "for a real effective team."

Godwin described himself as a life-long Democrat who always has supported the Democratic ticket.

"I have not always agreed with the policies of our party, particularly at the national level or in its selection of the nominees at times, but the nominees of my party have always and without exception received my

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 4)

April 9, '65

Butler Believes Holton Will Be GOP Nominee

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

A mass meeting to elect Roanoke's delegation to the state Republican convention at Norfolk was set for May 4 Tuesday night with a feeling within the city GOP committee that Linwood Holton may be its nominee for governor.

"I think there is a very strong possibility the nominee for governor will come from Roanoke," Del. M. Caldwell Butler, chairman of the GOP caucus in the General Assembly, remarked to the committee. He is Holton's law partner.

Roanoke will have 28 votes in the Norfolk convention May 15.

Butler's remarks came in discussing the size of the delegation to be nominated May 4 by Holton's hometown committee. Butler talked about sending a big crowd and said there is a strong possibility free transportation to Norfolk may be provided the Roanoke delegation.

"I think it is going to be a big convention—the first step towards election of a Republican governor," Butler declared.

Holton, a vice chairman of the state committee, is now making a survey preliminary to deciding whether he will seek the



JACK A. PITMAN
Nominating Committee Chief

nomination to oppose Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr., the Democratic nominee for the governorship.

Jack A. Pitman, who works in the chemistry lab at the Norfolk and Western Railway, was named chairman of a committee to nominate delegates and

alternates at the May 4 mass meeting.

The committee in its Tuesday night meeting also set June 29 as the date for another mass meeting to nominate Republican candidates for the city's seats in the General Assembly and for the city hall offices at stake in this year's elections.

The committee left to City GOP Chairman David K. Lisk selection of the place for the two meetings. Both will be held at night.

Party leaders left no doubt they hold high hopes of winning the office of commissioner of revenue for which there is a three-way Democratic primary contest.

Jerome S. Howard Jr., cost accounting analyst for American Bridge, who announced his candidacy for the GOP nomination for this office last Saturday, spoke briefly.

Butler in a talk to the committee said Howard is better qualified for commissioner of revenue than any of the three candidates seeking the Democratic primary nomination. He predicted the GOP nominee will win.

President Draws Praise From Godwin

(Continued from Page One)

All Democratic primary candidates were introduced. Godwin said all primary nominees will have his whole-hearted support in the general election. He wished them all good luck and promised in the November election "there will be no holding back."

And, Godwin declared, "the Democratic Party has given Virginia, honest, sound and constructive government."

Godwin spent Friday night in Roanoke and will speak Saturday in Charlottesville before returning to his home in Suffolk for the weekend.

It was a long day for the lieutenant governor.

He spoke Friday morning to the Virginia Association of Plumbing, Heating and Cooling Contractors at Hotel Roanoke and then went to Appomattox for ceremonies commemorating the 100th anniversary of the end of the Civil War before returning to the city for the Dixie Caverns dinner.

Participants in the Dixie Caverns program included Del. Willis M. Anderson and Howard E. Musser, city Democratic chairman.

**CITY
COUNTY
STATE**

News

OF

THE TIMES

Wednesday, April 21, 1965. 17

He and Lisk, the city chairman, also remarked that no Democrat dared tackle Commonwealth's Atty. Leroy Moran who is expected to run again on the Republican ticket. Moran was at the meeting, praised Howard, but held out making a firm commitment on his own candidacy although party leaders expect him to run.

County Republicans will participate in the May 4 mass meeting, too, to elect a GOP candidate for the new Roanoke-Roanoke County floater House of Delegates seat.

Back, Back to the Back Rooms

Continued From First Page

publicans believe in complete democracy, and complete democracy at political committee meetings and conventions is a truly awesome test of mankind's ability to endure nit-picking.

On several occasions over the past two days, rooms full of people have wrangled for a quarter of an hour over some trivial little plan to expedite the meeting.

This Virginia Republican proclivity to do everything the hard way, to let everyone contribute to the confusion, to drone over the same ground again and again—all this has a truly subversive effect on an observer, however friendly he may be.

★ ★ ★

THE OBSERVER FINDS himself longing for the swift, brusque strokes of power politics. He begins to wish six or eight all-powerful sachems of the party were pulling all the strings, working their will upon a great herd of docile followers.

Alas, the observer finds himself admiring the way a Byrd-organization resolutions committee can jam nine resolutions through a meeting before anyone outside the backroom knows what is in any of them. Alas, the observer thinks wistfully of Sidney Kellam settling things a week in advance of the meeting at which the settlement is to be discussed, or of E. Blackburn Moore swinging his fast gavel and smiling while he mutters something through his teeth, and all of a sudden the deed is done and nobody really knows how it happened.

As we said, these are subversive thoughts, probably indefensible thoughts, at a Republican convention. As the Republicans mature in Virginia, they simple are going to have to temper their democracy.

If the Republicans sometimes do badly, or at least clumsily, at small things, they are capable of doing very well indeed at large things.

★ ★ ★

ONE OF THE LARGE THINGS that had to be done at this convention was to demonstrate that the young leaders of the Virginia Republicans mean to offer a home and a voice to Negro voters. After the Goldwater campaign, a clear signal was needed.

At the beginning of this gathering, there was some tentative fumbling among the signal-givers, but then the whole matter was handled gracefully in symbol and substance in two speeches by Clarence Townes Jr., a Negro, of Richmond, the assistant to the state chairman. Two modest, plainly-spoken speeches, two standing ovations—and everyone felt better about everything.

As for a typical foul-up of a small thing, the Republicans called their platform committee together in the well-appointed headquarters hotel, loaded the members onto a bus and hauled them across town to another hotel for a meeting. It was necessary to go through this, apparently, in order to find a room that was too small, too hot and lacked chairs, and was otherwise inadequate enough to live up to Republican tradition.

★ ★ ★

LINWOOD HOLTON of Roanoke, 41, the new nominee for Governor, is informal, mild-mannered, articulate, candid, and one of the least pretentious politicians to come along in Virginia for a couple of decades—and also one of the least known.

One of Holton's continuing preoccupations here has been getting himself introduced to his fellow Republicans.

His law partner, Del. Caldwell Butler was an excellent introducer. Butler told the convention that he was not going to dodge the difficult task of admitting that Holton was, yes, "a Harvard lawyer."

The introducer hustled to point out, however, that Holton was from Big Stone Gap originally, "and there are certain things that Harvard cannot do to Big Stone Gap. I say, my friends, that he has overcome."

★ ★ ★

THE MUSIC FOR the Republican State Convention was provided by one piano.

Although the pianist had a neat trick of sounding chords at the pauses in speeches, giving Republican oratory a uniquely orchestrated quality, the fact remained that one piano hardly made adequately stirring music in a huge auditorium.

Here, then, was a party with young leaders, a progressive platform, a willingness to do battle with the old totems. But it would be premature to imagine that these Republicans are on the way to a sweeping victory.

Probably, it is safe to say that no political party is quite ready to take over an entire state until it learns that you have to have a band at a political convention.

—:— Capital Sidelights —:—

Back, Back To Back Rooms

By Charles McDowell Jr.

NORFOLK, May 15—According to the Republicans, Virginia is run by something called the Byrd Machine. The Republicans keep using the words, right out.

The Republicans also have been down here talking for two days about cliques and despots and chameleons and assorted oppressors with names like Kellam and Godwin, and these Republicans feel an irrepressible surge of duty to save Virginia from a plague of bad government.

From one Republican State Convention to the next, it is possible to forget how Republicans feel about state government. Everyone gets interested in Eisenhower or Nixon or even Goldwater, and state doctrine gets submerged in national issues.

And then, suddenly, here we are at the Republican State Convention, and a succession of young, eager, serious-looking speakers are saying harsh things about the established order in Virginia. These people are trying to take over, and they are not even notably respectful of our established contemporary heroes.

The Republicans talk a lot about "backroom politics." They do not like it. They think politics ought to be conducted out in the open, and everyone ought to participate, and heaven knows it sounds good.

But if a cranky reporter may be allowed to make a relatively trivial point, this Republican convention, like Republican meetings that we have attended in Virginia over the years, has demonstrated that backroom politics has advantages as well as disadvantages.

That is, the convention has not had any backroom direction, and it could have used some.

★ ★ ★

THE REPUBLICANS do everything out in the open, they debate tiny procedural items out in the open until you feel like crying. The least significant Republican from the least important district feels free to tie up hundreds of people for many minutes, or hours if he feels like it, by raising remote points of order.

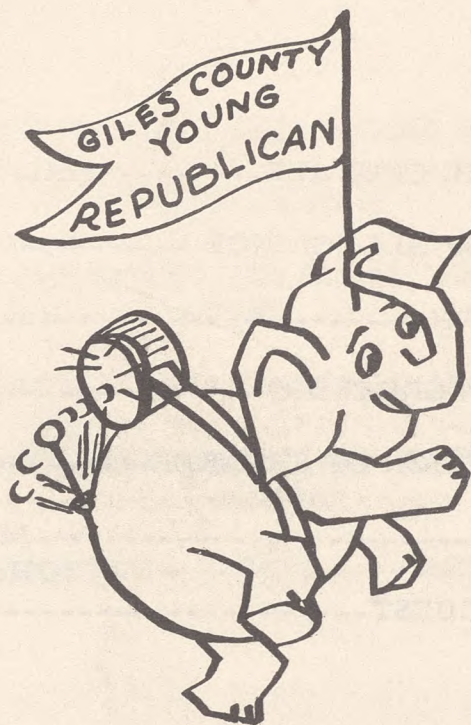
Resolutions, indeed the party platform, are written by a committee sitting in a public room, with the committee members and the audience quarreling genially about principles, phrases, participles and semicolons.

And these people never dispense with the reading of anything.

Nothing ever seems to go smoothly because the Re-

Mrs M Caldwell Butler

GILES COUNTY
YOUNG REPUBLICAN DINNER



GO Party

Giles High Cafeteria
Pearisburg, Virginia

Thursday May 6, 1965
6:30 PM.

PROGRAM

SYMPHONIC CHORALE-----Archie Snyder, Director
PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE -----Howard White
INVOCATION -----Rev, D. N. McGrady
CHAIRMAN GREETING -----L. R. Brown
INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER-----Ed Prillaman
ADDRESS-----M. Caldwell Butler
House of Delegates
SPECIAL GUEST-----Rupert Kincer



MENU

PINIAPPLE COTTAGE CHEESE SALAD

COUNTRY HAM

CANDIED SWEET POTATOES, GREEN
BEANS

HOT ROLLS WITH BUTTER & JELLY

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE WITH WHIP
CREAM

COFFEE-----TEA-----MILK



Roanoke World-News

Roanoke, Va., Monday, Aug. 30, 1965

Remap Plans Are Criticized

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

RICHMOND—Three Roanoke area legislators have added their criticism to that building up over redistricting plans proposed by two legislative committees.

One—Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke—said he can't support the plans drawn up by the Senate and House Privileges and Elections Committees.

"My own impression," he said, "is that the assembly could do a better job than either committee has done."

Anderson appears to think that the plans might not meet court approval. He said, however, he wouldn't want to speculate on them. I think we can do a better job in complying with the Constitution of Virginia."

Anderson's main complaint with the Senate and House committee plans is that they leave the state's 10 congressional districts too unequal in population.

★ ★

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, Republican leader of the minority in the General Assembly, said he doesn't think the P&E committees "have accomplished much."

"And I have real doubts that their plans will be constitutional," he said.

He indicated that whether he thinks a redistricting plan is constitutional will govern how he votes on it.

"We're tired of being paraded into court for something the legislature should have done in the first place," he said.

A third area legislator, Del. Kenneth I. Devore of Christiansburg, agreed with Anderson that there is too much disparity in population in the districts in the plans drawn up by the

House and Senate's P&E committees.

He said he favors a plan drawn up by Del. Lewis A. McMurren of Newport News. It would beave the 6th and 9th Districts unchanged.

Devore said he knew about the House and Senate committee plans only what he has read and was somewhat critical of the two committees for not sending assembly members copies of the plans so they could study them.

Meanwhile, it appeared that the Republicans will make an effort to broaden the scope of the session—although they are not expected to have much success.

Butler said the Republicans—who number 14 in the 140-member General Assembly—will caucus tonight to consider what they'll do during the special session opening tomorrow.

"We're going to oppose the 'gag rule,'" he said.

★ ★

He was referring to a rule which, if adopted, would have the effect of limiting the special session to consideration of only redistricting.

The Republicans would like for the session to appropriate several million dollars for the state's state-supported colleges. The Republicans have tried to make an issue of this, terming it the state's "crisis in education."

Assemblymen Talk of Fight, Compromise

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Tuesday, August 31, 1965

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Redistricting Session To Open This Morning

By James Latimer and Allan Jones

Hints of a congressional redistricting compromise viewed with talk of a fight over the "gag rule" last night for the attention of Virginia General Assembly members arriving for the next session.

Democratic organization powers seemed confident that major differences now threatening to split their ranks will be resolved in two or three days and a compromise redistricting bill enacted by Thursday or Friday night.

Editorial Comment, Page 14

The Republican minority and some Democrats of the moderate-liberal wing had other ideas, however.

They were working in separate blocs toward the same twin goals of (1) defeating a resolution to limit the session to redistricting, and (2) making emergency appropriations of state surplus funds to colleges, mental hospitals and other deserving agencies.

Showdown Expected Early

A showdown on both points probably will come soon after the Assembly convenes at 10 a.m. today and hears a brief message from Governor Harrison.

The Governor, who called the extra session to deal with congressional redistricting, will speak at about 10:30 a.m.

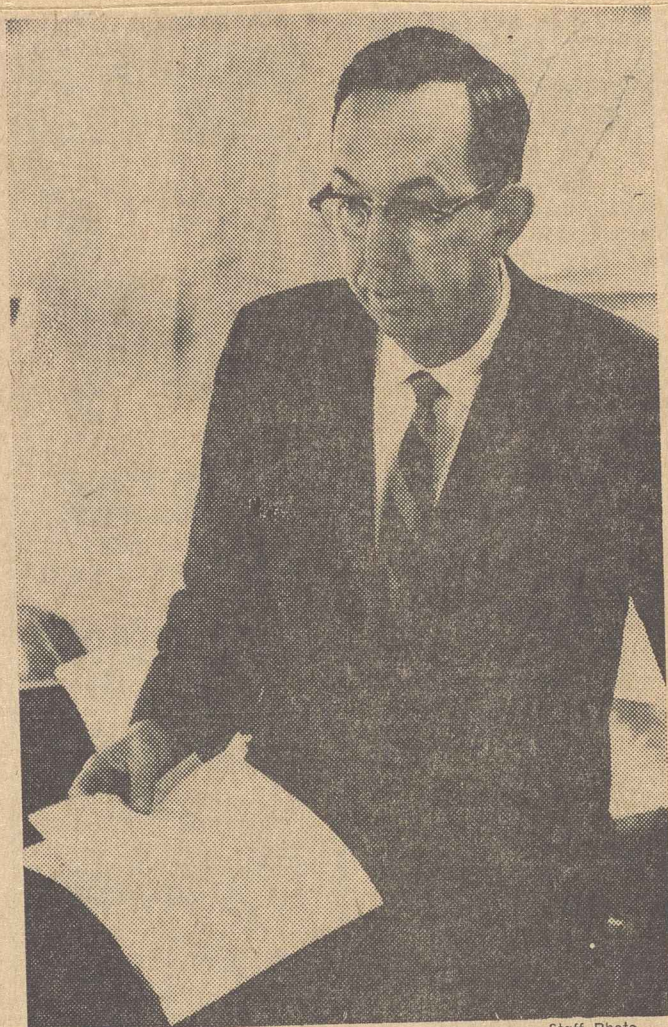
Harrison has told reporters he won't propose or endorse any redistricting plan, but may urge that the session limit itself to redistricting.

A House debate over the limitation proposal and the surplus appropriations may keep the delegates in session an hour or two after the Governor speaks.

Then, unless there are unexpected delays in settling the "gag rule" scrap, Senate and House Committees on Privileges and Elections will meet at 2 p.m. in the hall of the House for a public hearing on all redistricting proposals.

Separate caucuses of the 14

Continued on Page 5, Col. 1



Staff Photo

Delegate Butler Says Republicans Will Fight 'Gag'
Minority Also Urges Emergency Aid for Colleges

Showdown Due Early in Session

Continued From First Page

Republicans and about the same number of Democrats met privately last night to discuss strategy and tactics for today.

All indications, however, were that their combined efforts would be able to muster barely one-fourth of the membership of each house—and maybe less—to oppose the limitation resolution.

This resolution would say that each house would permit the introduction of only those measures recommended by the Governor or received by unanimous consent.

Godwin Sees Short Session

Lieutenant Governor Godwin, the Senate's presiding officer and Democratic nominee for Governor, was among Assembly leaders who foresaw a relatively short session.

Godwin told reporters "it seems evident to me that a clear majority of both houses" would vote today to limit the session effectively to redistricting—and he thought this would be an "exceedingly wise" move.

He thought, too, that congressional redistricting differences would be resolved when all interested groups have been heard from.

"Obviously, no plan will suit everyone," Godwin said. "I think our legislators will arrive at the best plan and adopt it promptly. I would be surprised to see the session last very long."

Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly, Senate Privileges and Elections chairman, sounded a conciliatory note as he emerged from a closed session of his committee in late afternoon.

"We are not adamant," he said. "We are willing to compromise, but we think we've got a good bill."

Fairfax Voters Involved

The reference was to differences between the House and Senate committees that center upon the disposition of some 120,000 liberally-inclined residents of Fairfax county who must be shifted to another district in order to reduce the population-heavy Tenth district.

The Senate committee plan would put them in the Eighth district, while the House committee plan would put them into the Seventh. Conservative Democratic powers in each district want to give the Fairfax area to the other district.

Del. D. French Slaughter Jr., of Culpeper, the Eighth's member of the House committee, also said compromises should be sought—and he spoke in friendly terms of the Solomonic compromise suggested by Del. Paul W. Manns of Bowling Green.

That would be to give part of Fairfax to the Eighth and part to the Seventh, leaving another part in the new Tenth district.

Such a trisection, as well as hitching the Fairfax surplus population onto the Seventh, is strongly opposed by Tenth district legislators and other Democrats who said it would be palpably unconstitutional and invalid.

Order Issued

The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals has ordered that all 10 Virginia congressmen be elected by the state at large next year unless the Assembly meanwhile enacts a valid redistricting plan.

Overly large districts like the

Tenth and the Second (Norfolk area) must be reduced, and too-small districts like the Seventh, Fourth, Fifth and Eighth must be enlarged to meet the requirement of practical equality in population. The districts also must be reasonably compact and contiguous, under the Virginia Constitution.

Democratic Dels. Henry E. Howell Jr. of Norfolk and George C. Rawlings Jr. of Fredericksburg, co-leaders in an effort to have an unrestricted session earmark surplus money for early uses, also will join in sponsoring a congressional redistricting bill prepared by a non-partisan committee.

Plans Called Unconstitutional

Howell said they are convinced that both Senate and House committee plans are unconstitutional, though the Senate plan might be amended to make it valid.

Rawlings had several bills ready to carry out his proposals, announced last week, to appropriate more than 70 millions of state surplus money for early action to meet needs in education, mental health and other fields. Howell also had bills prepared to aid Old Dominion College in Norfolk and allot nearly five millions to mental hospitals.

The GOP minority of three senators and 11 delegates, meanwhile, announced they would fight the limitation rule and make efforts to provide needed money to state colleges.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, the GOP minority leader, said there is no good reason to postpone appropriations that could enable the colleges to gain "many months" in completing new facilities needed to accommodate the horde of students clamoring for admission.

Opposition Expected

"We feel strongly about the gag rule that would deny us these opportunities," Butler said, "and we expect to oppose it strongly" on the floor today.

Butler also made it plain the Republican will make the most of the extra session's probable "gag rule" action in the campaigning before the November 2 election of Governor and Assembly members.

"There are 51 Republican candidates for the House," he said, "and I'm sure each one will remind his constituents how his Democratic opponent voted on the gag rule and other vital issues at this session."

Among other advance preparations, meanwhile, Del. Junie L. Bradshaw of Richmond-Henrico said he was exploring the constitutional possibilities of a bill that would simply give Virginia 10 at-large congressmen, all to be elected by the entire state.

DR. C. H. PETERSON

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Highland



Recorder

For Over 88 Years the Home Paper of

Highland County "The Switzerland of Virginia"

ime 88 — Number 24

Monterey, Virginia, Thursday, June 17, 1965

Single Copy — 5c

Tennis, Garden and 3 Children Fill Virginia Holton's Busy Life

NORFOLK, May 17—(P)—The wife of the Republican candidate for governor of Virginia is a small, tennis-playing brunette with three young children, a vegetable garden she tends herself, an urge to travel—and energy enough for all of these.

"I'm blessed with energy and I expect to go with Linwood when he's traveling around the state," said Virginia Holton.

"I haven't been asked to make any speeches yet but I will if I have to. I don't think it's my forte, though."

Mrs. Linwood Holton, the former Virginia Rogers, is a native of Roanoke and a graduate of Wellesley College, but she met her Roanoke husband in Washington.

"We had some mutual friends who thought we'd be just right for each other so they introduced us, and it took," she said. They were married in 1953.

Mrs. Holton expects to devote much of her time to the campaign, with the help of Republican women around the state.

"But so far we've given up only the vegetable garden. And I don't know where I'll be going. I haven't got my marching orders yet."

In addition to being in-

terested in tennis and knitting, Mrs. Holton is an avid student of music and participates in an unusual music class in Roanoke.

"There are about 14 of us who study with a piano teacher who teaches only adults. We work very hard at it, believe me."

Her favorite partner for two-piano pieces is an 84-year-old woman who ranks high in the class.

After her 41-year-old lawyer husband let it be known he would seek the gubernatorial nomination, Mrs. Holton found that her children suddenly were interested in politics.

"When they saw his picture in the papers they wanted to rush right out and start politicking. They don't even know what the word means."

The Holton progeny are Tayloe, 8; Anne, 7; and Linwood III, 6.

The eldest, in typical Virginia fashion, is a girl given a family name.

Mrs. Holton so far has found herself more adept at stuffing envelopes and ringing doorbells than being in the campaign fore-ground, but says she's a pretty good critic of her husband's speeches "when he bothers to write them down."

He worked hardest of all on his acceptance speech for his nomination Saturday, she said, "but he still left lots of spaces in the text for last-minute changes."

Through bar association meetings which she has attended with her husband, Mrs. Holton has met many Norfolk men and become a tennis opponent of their wives. And since most are Democrats, she's also a political opponent.

"I had hoped to play tennis with some of them while I was in Norfolk this week end, but things got just a bit busy," she said.

M. Caldwell Butler to Keynote Republican Nominating Convention

N. Caldwell Butler, leader of the Republican caucus in the General Assembly, will kick off the district Republican election campaign in Staunton Thursday, June 24.

He is to be the keynote speaker of the nominating convention for the two 10th District legislative seats and the single 19th District senate seat and the honor guest at a dinner set for 7 p. m. at Northside School, with the convention to follow.

Braxton Green, Staunton Republican chairman, is in charge of arrangements. He emphasizes that the dinner and the convention are open to all interested Republicans in addition to delegates and alternates.

Butler and his Republican caucus won wide publicity in the last session of the General Assembly in their self-appointed position as "watch-dogs" of the state.

The Roanoke native is presently a candidate for his third term in the House of Delegates. He is a

law partner of the Republican candidate for governor, A. Linwood Holton and was a Phi Beta Kappa in his undergraduate days at the University of Richmond. His law degree was granted by the University of Virginia.

Butler was campaign manager
(Continued on Page 8)

Charlie Burns Injured In Accident Last Week

Charles E. Burns of Mill Gap was taken to Kings Daughters Hospital Wednesday evening of last week after he was injured in an accident at the home of his brother, Bill Burns, also of Mill Gap.

Rescue Squad members said that Burns was attempting to remove a scotch from the wheel of a log truck when the vehicle began to move. An examination at the hospital revealed a broken arm and lacerated thumb, which was to be amputated.

M. CALDWELL BUTLER (Continued from Page 1)

for Congressman Richard H. Poff in three of his successful campaigns and he is chairman of the Republican Party's Virginia research committee and the Virginia Republican Advisory Legislative Council. He also has a wide reputation as a humorous speaker.

Tickets for the dinner may be obtained from M. L. Eagle, Highland County Republican chairman, or other members of the committee.

The convention is expected to nominate O. Beverley Roller of Augusta County and incumbent Delegate Arthur R. (Pete) Giesen Jr., for the two House seats representing Highland and Augusta counties and the cities of Staunton and Waynesboro.

Republican leaders say that they will also nominate a candidate for the Senate seat to represent Highland, Augusta and Rockbridge counties, and the cities of Staunton, Waynesboro and Buena Vista.



M. Caldwell Butler

Del. Butler Will Seek Re-election

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

Del. M. Caldwell Butler, leader of the Republican minority in the General Assembly, today announced he will seek renomination for the House of Delegates from Roanoke City.

City Republicans will nominate their candidates for the legislature and constitutional offices next Tuesday and Butler hinted in his announcement that the party is having trouble getting three candidates for the legislature.

"I hope that others will offer themselves as candidates of the Republican party to represent Roanoke City in the General Assembly," he said. "I will be very much disappointed if there are not other candidates."

The Democrats will pick two candidates for the House, one for the Senate and, with Roanoke County, a candidate for the city-county floater House seat in a primary election July 13. They will also name their candidates for constitutional offices then.

Butler said in announcing:

"If renominated and re-elected, I pledge myself to work for and support those things which, in my judgment, are in the best interests of the people I represent; to question those things about which I am in doubt; and to challenge those things which, in my judgment, are wrong."

Butler said he is proud of the role he has had in the development of a stronger two-party system in Virginia.

He said he looks forward to an interesting and thought-provoking campaign "in which the peo-

See DEL., Pg. 4, Col. 3

Del. Butler

From Page One

ple of Roanoke and Virginia will be made more fully aware of the importance of facing forthrightly the growing needs of our community and state and the importance of meeting these responsibilities before it is too late."

Butler was elected to the legislature in 1961 and re-elected in 1963. At the 1964 session, he was named spokesman for the 14 Republican members and, in that role, was a leader in formulating the policies of the delegation.

The 39-year-old lawyer, his wife and four sons live at 845 Orchard Road, SW. He has been active in local politics since 1958 when he ran for city council and lost by a small margin.



VRLAC Program to Aid Candidates

Virginia's 1965 Republican legislative candidates will address themselves more than ever before to current issues, and a large part of the credit will be due to the quiet efforts of the Virginia Republican Legislative Advisory Council.

VRLAC and the State GOP Research Committee, the latter a group of college and university professors recruited by Dr. James Helms of Longwood College, both will offer assistance to GOP General Assembly candidates.

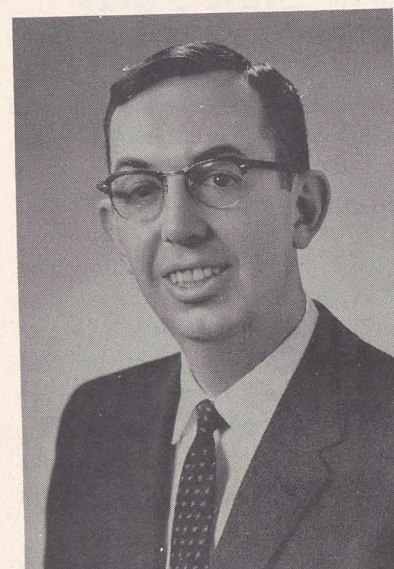
VRLAC is composed of the 14 Republican members of the General Assembly plus Republicans who do not hold office but who are experts in various phases of state government. They are preparing research papers, position papers and even some draft legislation to aid 1965 candidates.

VRLAC's chairman is Delegate M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, a member of the General Assembly since 1962. Butler, who is 39, was elected Chairman of the Republican General Assembly Caucus in 1964.

A Roanoke native, Butler was a City Council candidate in 1958. He was campaign manager for Representative Richard H. Poff's successful campaigns of 1958, 1962 and 1964. He also served as chairman of the Roanoke City Republican Committee in 1960-62.

A 1950 graduate of the University of Virginia Law School, Butler has been a partner in the law firm of Eggleston, Holton, Butler and Glenn since 1962. A World War II Navy veteran, he is married to the former June Nolde of Richmond. The Butlers have four sons.

VRLAC studies are underway in such areas as annual legislative sessions, secrecy in government, conflict of interest, highway safety, milk controls, election law reforms, industrial development, help for the aged and



M. CALDWELL BUTLER

various fiscal matters. The product of this research will be made available to GOP candidates throughout the state.

GOP Delegates Introduce Bill, But Problem Remains Unsolved

A round of open and closed meetings yesterday left the redistricting committee of the House of Delegates only an additional bill and some frayed nerves to show for its day's work.

The Privileges and Elections Committee, official custodians of redistricting wisdom in the House, planned to meet again at 9:30 a.m. today for another go at the congressional redistricting task.

No member would say how near or how far they might be from agreeing on a plan.

Early in the day a member of the all-Democratic committee asked the Republican minority leader, Del. M. Caldwell Butler, if the GOP had a plan to suggest.

Butler replied it did not, at that time. But when the House met two hours later, Butler and five GOP colleagues introduced a bill—and Butler showed up again before the committee at its afternoon session.

The bill, Butler confessed, was a GOP adaptation of one prepared by the Young Democratic Clubs of Virginia—one which was also the basis of another bill already introduced by northern Virginia Democrats.

Embarrassing Position

This put the GOP in the embarrassing position of endorsing a Democratic document, but Butler shrugged it off.

"We have overcome," he told the committee solemnly.

Butler spoke up for his bill after the patrons of other bills—all aired at a public hearing Tuesday—gave the committee a few more arguments for their plans.

Del. Lewis A. McMurren Jr. of Newport News said several relatively minor changes might in his plan (House Bill 2) to bring the district populations closer to equality.

The McMurren plan's main features include (1) shifting Alexandria and the Mt. Vernon magisterial district of Fairfax county from the Tenth to the Eighth district, and (2) shifting most or all of Chesapeake from the Second to the Fourth district.

Del. Guy O. Farley Jr. of Fairfax told the committee that the House Bill 3, sponsored by most of the Tenth district delegation, would achieve the lowest variances from the equal-population norm.

Dels. Lucas D. Phillips of Loudoun and Stanley A. Owens of Prince William endorsed the Farley bill—and especially urged the committee to keep Loudoun in the Eighth district, rather than shift it to the Seventh, as the House and Senate committee plans had proposed.

After Del. J. L. Scott of Fairfax warned the committee that

its plan and the Senate counterpart were both unconstitutional, Farley came back with a political footnote.

His bill would shift some 33,000 Fairfax voters to the Eighth, he estimated, which already has about 86,000 voters—and Farley was "confident" that the Eighth's conservative Representative Smith would receive the votes of "over half" the 33,000 from Fairfax.

Del. Paul W. Manns of Bowling Green interposed a brief appeal form keeping King and Queen county in the First district, then Del. George C. Rawlings Jr. of Fredericksburg and Del. Henry E. Howell Jr. went to bat for House Bill 4.

They said it was the best from all constitutional standpoints—though Rawlings confessed it might have a "shattering" political effect by putting Representatives Abbutt of the Fourth and Tuck of the Fifth together in the new Fifth district.

Del. R. E. Gibson of Chesapeake urged the House group to keep his city intact in one district, rather than split it two or three ways in the First, Second and-or Fourth districts.

Del. Butler and fellow Republican Dels. James R. Moore of Abingdon and Rupert Kincer of Wythe had to face a round of semi-critical questions from the committee.

It began in the morning session, when Butler said the Republicans hoped the committee would produce a constitutional plan—but he didn't think either House or Senate committee plans would stand up in court.

Under questioning by Del. T.

C. Andrews Jr. of Richmond, Butler was unable to cite specific wrongs in the bills. He said, however, the population variances probably were too large.

Butler volunteered he was "well pleased" with the two committee plans' treatment of his home district, the Sixth.

"You have dealt fairly with us," he said. "I don't see any pattern to destroy Republican representation in Congress, and I appreciate that."

(Two of Virginia's 10 congressmen are Republicans—Representative Poff in the Sixth and Representative Broyhill in the Tenth.)

Butler's subsequent variation on the Young Democrats' plan would keep Floyd county in the Sixth district but otherwise follow the original closely.

Committee members held two closed sessions, from which press and public were excluded, after their morning and afternoon hearings. They adjourned for the day at about 4 p.m.—apparently to wait for the results of less formal, nocturnal deliberations by small

JOKE TIM

Roanoke, Va., Tuesday, August 31, 1965

Assembly 'Gag' To Be Fought

RICHMOND — Liberal Democrats and Republicans were grouping Monday to fight what they call a "gag rule" limiting the special session of the General Assembly to equalizing Virginia's 10 congressional districts.

Neither wing of the two-prong attack would predict whether it can come up with enough votes, combined, to block passage of the resolution restricting the scope of the special session to the redistricting ordered by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

The showdown will come Tuesday, the first day of the special session which will be addressed by Gov. Albert S. Harrison Jr. soon after it convenes at 10 a.m.

Regardless of the outcome, the vote will provide fodder for this year's elections in which Virginia picks Harrison's successor and elects a new General Assembly.

Both the Democrats and Republicans opposing the resolution want the legislature to go into other matters, such as appropriations for education and mental hospitals.

The battle line was drawn by Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr., the Democratic candidate for governor, who said he believes the majority of the legislature agrees with Harrison that the special session should be limited to redistricting and added:

"In this action I think they would be exceedingly wise."



By
Melville
Carico
Political
Writer

Godwin's position was opposed to that of Linwood Holton, the GOP candidate for governor, who demanded Saturday that the legislature appropriate surplus funds for college construction.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the GOP caucus, predicted that the GOP candidates for the House will not miss the opportunity to tell voters if their Democratic opponents voted for the "gag rule."

There are only 11 GOP members in the House.

The Democrats, led by Del. Henry Howell of Norfolk, and Del. George Rawlings Jr. of Fredericksburg, were lining up other Democrats to vote against the resolution in the House, too.

Both legislators want supplemental appropriations in education and mental health.

And, in addition, Howell wants to introduce a resolution calling a wide open constitutional convention, the first since 1902. Howell said he is interested in

getting an amendment allowing the state to issue bonds to finance highway construction, in light of highway department estimates it will need \$32 million more a year for 10 years. But Howell said, the convention should review the entire Constitution.

Butler, in an afternoon press conference, criticized Harrison for opposing all efforts to open up the special session.

Butler said Harrison has authorized expenditure of \$532,000 for preliminary planning for construction on college campuses—two and one-half times what he claimed the governor estimated was needed in planning money three months ago in announcing the move.

"Although the governor has authorized funds far in excess of his original cost estimate, he has not begun to scratch the surface of these capital needs," Butler declared.

He said the funds the governor has released are for construction totaling only \$31 million, less than 25 per cent of the 1966-68 capital outlay requests totaling \$133 million and including \$82 million for higher education.

"There is no reason to limit the release of funds for preliminary plans to the projects of number one priority," Butler declared.

"Many months can be saved by releasing additional planning

funds for lesser projects, and this concerns not only higher education but all capital needs."

While the fight on the "gag rule" was taking shape, other legislators were fretting over the redistricting. The Privileges and Elections Committees of the House and Senate have been unable to agree on a single plan.

Different bills will be introduced in the House and Senate but the committees will hold a joint public hearing at 2 p.m. Tuesday. Speakers will be free to make any redistricting proposals they wish.

Godwin, who will be presiding over the Senate, talking to newsmen, sought to minimize differences and bring harmony among the Democrats.

Besides supporting the resolution limiting the scope of the special session to the redistricting, Godwin said:

"It is further my belief that any differences arising over congressional district boundaries can be resolved after all groups have been heard. Obviously no plan will suit everyone and I think our legislature will arrive at the best plan and adopt it promptly. I would be surprised to see the session last very long."

Harrison, in his address to the joint session, is expected to urge the legislature not to take up anything but the congressional redistricting.

Redistricting Efforts Still
Deadlocked—Page 15

Roanoke World-News

Roanoke, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1965

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Va. Assembly Votes To Restrict Session

Administration Wins Victory

RICHMOND (AP)—Administrative forces in the General Assembly beat back efforts today to open up the special session for general legislation and thus cleared the deck for action on the principle business—congressional redistricting.

Action followed two hours of debate on whether the assembly should follow Gov. Albertis Harrison's request to limit dis-

Republicans accused of using education crisis for political purposes, reports Ozzie Osborne, World-News political writer. Story on Page 13.

cussion to the court-ordered reapportionment.

The Senate signalled its approval of a limited session shortly after the governor had addressed both bodies, but the House, with the Republican minority and a handful of liberal Democrats in strong opposition quickly became embroiled in debate.

House Floor Leader John Warren Cooke sought approval of the limiting resolution shortly after Gov. Harrison addressed the joint assembly session.

"We are here for one purpose only," Cooke said in asking the House to put off other legislative matters until the regular 1966 session in January.

"The governor has given us excellent and cogent reasons."

The Republican minority immediately offered resolutions to permit legislation on funds for building expansion at the state colleges.

Then the discussion took a sharp partisan political turn with Del. Fred Pollard of Richmond, Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, upholding the administration side and Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the GOP caucus in the legislature, calling for immediate action on school building funds.

Pollard said neither Butler nor any of the other 11 Republicans in the House had sought to increase appropriations at any committee sessions during the regular 1964 terms.

Butler said that he felt everyone in the House realized this would have been an exercise in futility, but he added the question is not what was done wrong in 1964, but is what is going to be done now.

Del. Henry Howell of Norfolk, a leading figure in the liberal Democratic faction, argued, too, for the opening up of the session.

Howell said he wanted to seek restitution of operating and maintaining funds trimmed from the mental hospital budgets

last time in view of the large state surplus on hand.

The issue, however, never seemed in doubt and the House approved the limiting resolution on a vote of 77 to 17.

The Senate quickly concurred in the House move by voice vote with only a Republican or two heard in opposition.

★ ★
The Senate's resolution was introduced by the president pro tem, Sen. J. D. Hagood of Halifax. It was supported by Sens. Robert F. Baldwin of Norfolk, M. M. Long of Wise, William B. Hopkins of Roanoke, Blake T. Newton of Westmoreland and Edward L. Breeden Jr. of Norfolk.

Turk told the Senate he thought it was "acting too hastily" in voting before the session was two hours old. "To limit ourselves to one subject only."

He and other Republicans have prepared measures calling for appropriation of some of the state surplus on an emergency basis for education use.

But Hopkins pointed out that in the 1964 General Assembly session there were 38 bills pertaining to education and 357 items in the budget dealing with education.

Hopkins noted that Turk referred to a limitation resolution as a gag. But, he said, neither Turk nor any of the other Republican legislators appeared before any committee or spoke in either House on education measures at the 1964 session.

"Who gagged him and his party for 60 days?" Hopkins asked. "Why did they show such a disinterest in education then and now just two months before an election show such interest?"

The Senate marked time for nearly an hour after attending the joint session at which the governor spoke before acting on the limiting resolution. It started the day by adopting procedural resolutions dealing with the general day-to-day operations.

GOP Legislators Held Building Up Education Issue

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

RICHMOND — Republicans in the legislature—and particularly Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke—were accused today of using the so called crisis in education issue for political purposes.

In reply, Butler said he and other members of the General Assembly failed to do what they should have done in the field of higher education in 1964 and should rectify their mistakes now.



Osborne

"The question is not what we failed to do in 64, but what we should do today," he said.

The remarks of Butler and others started when Del. John W. Hagen of Roanoke County offered an amendment which, if passed, would have allowed the special session that opened today to consider not only redistricting, but other matters as well.

The Republicans want the assembly to appropriate several million dollars for colleges and other state institutions. They claim Virginia colleges are so overcrowded the state faces a crisis in education.

Del. Fred Pollard of Richmond, Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, said that no Republicans at the 1964 session of the legislature appeared before committees considering appropriations to ask that they give more money for colleges.

Pollard said Republican concern appears to be political "now that an election is near."

★ ★

Butler said the question of appropriating more money for capital needs at this session "is indeed a political one."

"And the Republicans are going to stand in this campaign before the people as the champions of capital needs in Virginia."

He said it was proper and

fair of Pollard to chide the Republicans for failure to ask for money for education in 1964. But he said it would have been useless of the Republicans to have requested any additional money then from the Democratic-controlled assembly.

Pollard said that one Republican, Del. A. R. Giesen of Staunton, sat in on House Appropriations Committee hearings and complimented the committee on doing a good job.

The campaign-like oratory branched off onto several tangents, with Del. Henry E. Howell of Norfolk asking that he be allowed to introduce legislation calling for a constitutional convention.

Howell is one of the few Democrats who joined the Republicans in their fight to get the special session to consider matters other than redistricting of the state's 10 congressional districts.

At one point, Del. Nathan B. Hutcherson of Franklin County criticized Butler for not going ahead and asking a question as he had asked permission from the speaker to be allowed to do.

Butler asked Hutcherson, "Would you feel better if I sat down and started over?"

"I'd feel better if you'd just sit down," said Hutcherson.

The Roanoke World-News

Tuesday, August 31, 1965

13

Butler Asks Hike In Planning Funds

By World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND — More planning money should be authorized for state projects, Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke says.

"There is no reason to limit the release of funds for preliminary plans to the projects of number one priority," he added.

"Many months can be saved

by release of additional planning funds of lesser priority and this concerns not only higher education, but all capital needs.

"It is plainly the duty of the General Assembly to do so while in session."

Butler said Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr. already has authorized the use of \$532,065 in planning money.

"The projects for which preliminary plans have been authorized now exceed \$31 million in estimated construction costs," said Butler. "But this is less than 25 per cent of the total capital outlay requests for the next biennium."

"Although the governor has authorized funds far in excess of his original cost estimate he has not begun to scratch the surface of these capital needs."

THE ROANOKE TIM

Vol. 158, No. 64

4 Sections—52 Pages

★ ★ ★ ★ Roanoke, Va., Thursday, September 2, 1965.

Shifts Now Indicated In Southwest Districts

By
Melville
Carico

Times
Political
Writer



RICHMOND — Hours behind closed doors failed to bring a break Wednesday in the search for a plan to equalize the state's 10 congressional districts that can pass both the special session of the General Assembly and satisfy the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

The House and Senate were in session only briefly but their Privileges and Elections Committees, with different plans, met most of the day.

Both will try to find an agreement, at least within themselves, before the House and Senate convene again at noon Thursday for the third day of the special session.

Many members of the legislature were saying they will not vote for either of the P&E bills because there would be too much difference in the population of the

districts—a situation which foreshadows the likelihood of some changes in Southwest Virginia.

Before the end of the fruitless committee meetings their chairmen, Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly and Del. John Warren Cooke of Mathews, conferred with Gov. Albert S. Harrison Jr. They were accompanied by Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr.

Harrison has refused to suggest a realignment but

in his speech to the opening session Tuesday he emphasized again that equal population must be the overriding factor in rearranging the districts.

There were growing indications that there may be some change in Southwest Virginia to narrow over-all population differentials.

Rep. W. Pat Jennings, it was learned, has written Democrats from his 9th District, indicating a willingness to have Wythe County put in his district—and Grayson County too, provided he gets Galax along with Grayson. They are in the 5th now.

Some sources said Jennings' letter could be interpreted as a suggestion that his district be enlarged. It is about 32,000 under the ideal population.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke and five other Republican members of the House introduced a redistricting bill Wednesday—a slight modification of a plan drafted by the Virginia Young Democrats.

"If you choose to report it out you can call it what you like," the GOP leader told the House P&E Committee which held an afternoon hearing for patrons of four redistricting bills.

The GOP bill takes Wythe out of the 5th and adds it to Jennings' 9th just like the Young Democrats' bill.

But it keeps Floyd County in Rep. Richard H. Poff's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Holton Calls on Harrison to Break Deadlock—Page 13

Hopkins Chides Holton for 'Gag Rule' Criticism—Page 13



Del. W. B. Fidler of Sharps and Speaker Blackburn Moore ...
... During Intense Debate on Redistricting Proposal

THE ROANOKE TIME

Vol. 158, No. 65

3 Sections—50 Pages

★ ★ ★ ★ Roanoke, Va., Friday, September 3, 1965

Second
Paid at Roa

Virginia Remapping Bills Threaten Poff's Future

House, Senate Debate Today

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — The House and Senate, now growing restless after three days of waiting, got separate congressional redistricting bills from their committees late Thursday afternoon — Both of which could jeopardize the political fortunes of Rep. Richard H. Poff, one of the two Republicans in the Virginia delegation.

Debate will start on both sides of the capital at 10 a.m. Friday with an inescapable deadlock developing which will force the state-wide political controversy into conference committee for eventual settlement.

It might force the legislators to return to Richmond after Labor Day, too.

The House bill, which came out of committee 9 to 2 with 2 other members abstaining, shakes up the 6th District which Poff has represented since 1952.

"I won't be able to believe it until I see it on a map," was the immediate reaction of Del. M. Caldwell Butler, the GOP's minority leader from Roanoke. Del. Willis M. Anderson, a Democrat who holds Roanoke's other House seat, said he cannot support the House bill "because of the over-all plan—not what it does to the 6th."

The House bill takes Bedford and Campbell counties out of Poff's 6th and puts them in Rep. William M. Tuck's 5th.

Then it takes Amherst, Nelson, Rockbridge and Bath counties and Buena Vista out of the 7th District and puts them in Poff's 6th—a chain of changes that could wipe out the Republican complexion of the 6th because of the traditional straight-ticket Democratic votes in Amherst and Nelson, particularly.

The Senate bill, which came out of its Privileges and Elections Committee, 7-4, makes only two changes in the 6th. It takes out Campbell and adds Amherst.

Before it is over Wythe County likely will be switched from the 5th to Rep. W. Pat Jennings' 9th.

The House bill makes this switch but the Senate bill leaves the 9th unchanged.

Sen. M. M. Long Sr. of St. Paul, one of the four dissenters in the Senate P&E Committee, and at least two other senators will offer a substitute redistricting plan on the floor. It would

membership strong enough to discharge the committee and this would "open the floodgates to dozens of bills."

The Senate and House bills are so far apart chances are slim floor amendments will resolve two basic differences.

The Senate bill puts part of Fairfax County, now in the 10th, into Rep. Howard Smith's 8th; the House bill puts it in Rep. John O. Marsh's 7th. House and Senate members from these two areas are fighting to see that it is not put in their congressman's district.

Both bills switch Chesapeake from the 2nd to the 1st District in the face of a fight on the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Senate O.K.'s \$4.7 Billion Education Bill

By JOE HALL
WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Thursday passed a \$4.7-billion higher education bill providing federal scholarships for needy students and funds to strengthen colleges struggling with the enrollment boom.

The bill also would establish a national teacher corps whose members would serve in poverty-stricken areas to improve educational opportunities for disadvantaged

CLOUDY DAYS

Cloudy and mild today. High in the mid 70s. Low tonight in the mid 50s. Sunday, cloudy and cool with showers.

Temp. 56 55 54 54 54 54 64 66 68 70
Hour 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Year ago: High 89; low 62.

The Roanoke World-News

26 Pages—2 Sections Vol. 126—No. 57

Roanoke, Va., Saturday, Sept. 4, 1965

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Redistricting Bill Makes 3 Changes In 6th District

RICHMOND (AP)—Virginia's 10 congressional districts were revamped yesterday, putting Chesapeake in the 4th District

Related Story on Page 13

and switching Fairfax's overflow voters to Rep. Howard W. Smith's 8th.

The new plan—approved on the fourth day of the special session—pegged the population of each district within 6 per cent of the ideal figure of 395,000. It was judged acceptable by Republican and liberal Democratic legislators as well as organization Democrats.

The plan might—in some measure—be termed a vindication for Del. Lawrence H. Hoover of Harrisonburg.

When he introduced his bill on Thursday, Hoover knew from bitter experience that hours of planning and preparation could be swept away in minutes by a flood-tide of political considerations.

But when the General Assembly adjourned its special session yesterday afternoon, Hoover's bill—with two minor amendments—rested on the desk of Gov. Albert S. Harrison Jr., ready for the final signature.

★ ★

The bill neatly packaged the two big population problems

which had kept the assemblymen from putting the lid on the session any earlier. About 120,000 of Fairfax County's people were shifted from the Northern Virginia 10th District to Rep. Howard W. Smith's 8th District.

But the problem which had loomed larger and larger as the session wore on was what to do with the 2nd District city of Chesapeake. Hoover's solution: Put it in Rep. Watkins M. Abbitt's Southside 4th District.

This suited the legislators from the 1st District, who had threatened to go to court if the Assembly bought committee plans to put Chesapeake in their district.

But one glaring political prob-

lem was created by the Chesapeake shift. The city is the home of Rep. Porter Hardy, and now it's in Rep. Abbitt's district.

There were rumors and semi-assurances throughout the capitol, however, that Hardy would not in the least mind moving across the new district line and setting up housekeeping in either Norfolk or Portsmouth, the two cities which now make up the 2nd district. That way, he'd run for his same seat.

The new act makes three changes in the 6th District represented by Rep. Richard H. Poff of Radford, one of two Republican members in the Virginia delegation. Campbell County, adjoining Lynchburg,

was put in the 5th District, and Nelson and Amherst counties, traditionally straight ticket Democratic strongholds, were shifted from the 7th to the 6th.

Only one change was made west of Roanoke. Wythe County was taken out of the 5th District and placed in the 9th—a switch advocated by Rep. W. Pat Jennings and the entire delegation from his congressional district.

The shift of Charlottesville, Albemarle, Culpeper, Greene, Fluvanna and Orange from the 8th to the 7th District also held implications for future congressional elections.

Del. D. French Slaughter Jr. of Culpeper was among those considered as having aspirations toward the 8th District seat now

held by Rep. Smith—but any aspirations Slaughter may have had have now gone over the mountain to the 7th.

But except for these political frictions, virtually everyone had words of praise for the redistricting plan and voiced confidence it would withstand any court test.

Gov. Harrison, in his message to the departing legislators, praised them for "a job well done under the most trying circumstances."

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the 14-member Republican caucus, said the bill was "a fair and valid measure which does not appear aimed at the Republican side."

The legislator who was attorney in the State Supreme Court suit which brought down the old congressional districts said he and his client were satisfied with the Hoover plan. In fact, said Del. Henry E. Howell Jr. of Norfolk, it seemed "to meet the U.S. Supreme Court's one man, one vote mandate" and could not, so far as he was concerned, be challenged.

Under the act, populations among the districts would range from a low of 377,511 in the 7th to a high of 419,642 in the 2nd. This represented a variance of 5.8 per cent on the high side to 5 per cent on the low side from the mathematically ideal 395,000 district

Remapping Hurts Poff, But Lightly

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

The state's new redistricting plan apparently will have no drastic effect on the political careers of the two western Virginia congressmen—Reps. Richard H. Poff of the 6th congressional district and W. Pat Jennings of the 9th.

Poff obviously will be hurt most by the redistricting.

In losing a Republican county and gaining two Democratic ones, he theoretically stands to lose some 3,000 to 4,000 votes.

But those who know Poff's ability to convert Democrats, particularly conservative ones, to Republicans, think he will have no trouble in future elections.

In the case of Jennings, his district was touched only lightly, Wythe County being added. That county went for Sen. Barry Goldwater by a small margin last year, but it also gave an overwhelming majority to Rep. William M. Tuck, Democrat.

Jennings is probably most pleased of all the state's congressmen over the redistricting plan enacted yesterday by the General Assembly.

He had practically nothing to say in all the discussion leading up to this week's special session, but he did at one time indicate he thought Wythe was one of the counties that could be logically added to his underpopulated district.

Poff said last night he was "deeply pained" to lose Campbell County.

A look at last year's election figures perhaps explains why. Then Poff carried Campbell over State Sen. William B. Hopkins by more than a 2-1 majority—5,479-2,767.

When Poff first started running for Congress in 1952, Campbell was a Democratic stronghold. But the county's conservative voters have for several years, like Lynchburg, been voting for Poff.

While losing Campbell, Poff will gain Amherst and Nelson counties—both traditionally strong Democratic areas. They will be shifted from the 7th District.

The counties were key ones in giving Rep. John O. Marsh Jr. his extremely close victory when he first ran for Congress in 1962. He won 2,964 votes in those two counties in '62 to 1,369 for his opponent, J. Kenneth Robinson. District-wide, Marsh won by only 598 votes.

The pre-session talk of rather drastically rejuvenging Poff's district—there was some speculation that Lynchburg might be taken out of the 6th and also that Poff's hometown might be in the 9th—turned out to be talk.

Actually, in all the talks in Richmond, there never seemed a tendency to try to hurt the two Republican congressmen, Poff and Joel T. Whill of the 10th District.

Rather, the emphasis seemed to be on protecting two Democrats, Rep. Watkins M. Abbitt of the 4th District, Democratic chairman, and the aging Howard W. Smith of the 8th District, the state's most powerful member of the House.

One of those odd things that happens in politics, Republicans themselves supporting a drawn up by the Young Democratic Clubs of Virginia. In fact, they introduced the bill why the Republicans, Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, GOP minority leader in the legislature, said: "We have overcome."

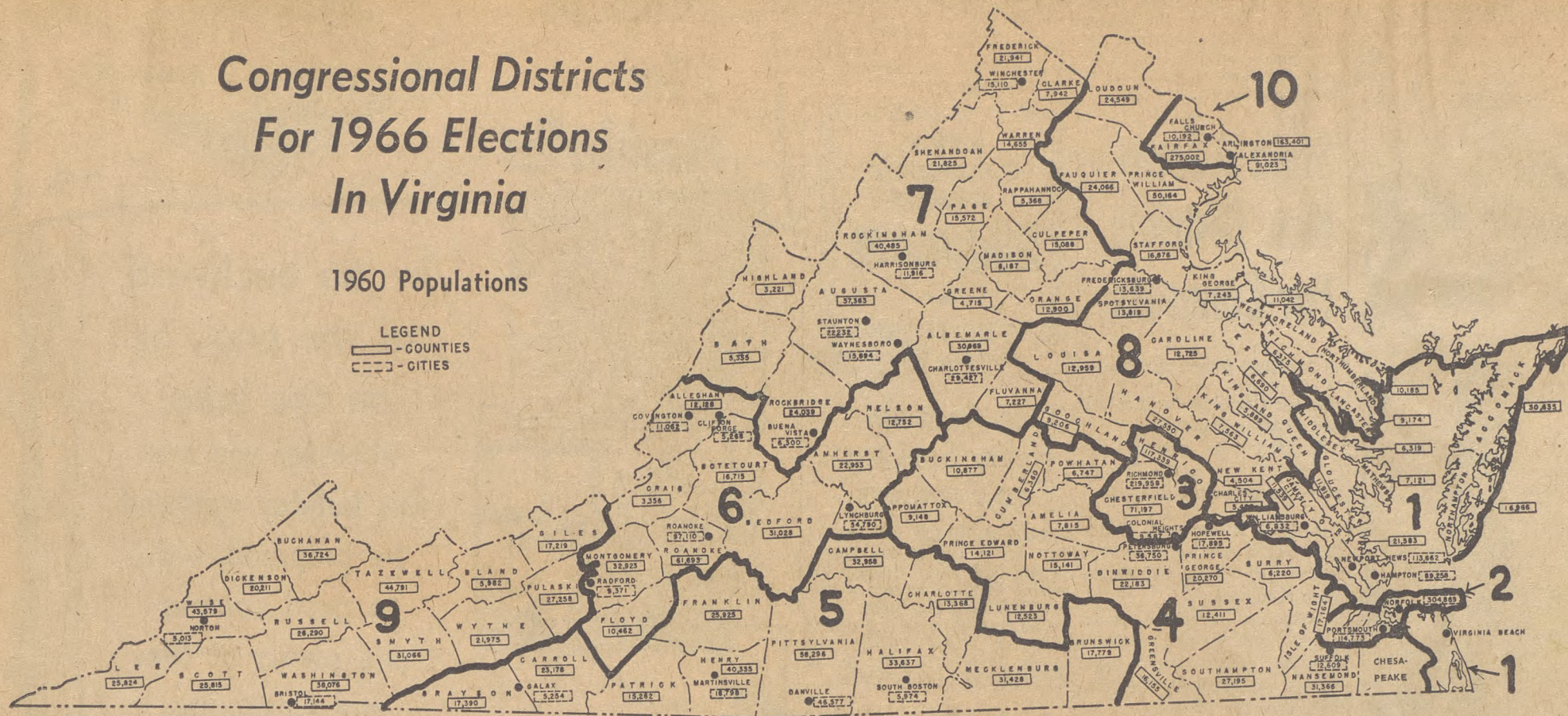
Perhaps the person most hurt by the redistricting was one of the congressmen, but member of the House of

REMAPPING, P. 2, Col. 2

Congressional Districts For 1966 Elections In Virginia

1960 Populations

LEGEND
— COUNTIES
--- CITIES



Assembly Redistricts State

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — A General Assembly that suddenly found a common ground agreed Friday on a plan for equalizing Virginia's 10 congressional districts. It makes few changes in the southwest.

The house adopted the final version 88-10; later accepted a minor senate change 95-0 after the Senate passed the House bill with its own amendment 39-0.

It represented a Democrat-

Republican agreement on the lines for next year's congressional elections barring an unexpected development in the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals which ordered the special session of the legislature.

But, significantly, Del. Henry Howell of Norfolk, joined 76 other Democrats in the house in voting for the bill. He was chief attorney in the suit which brought the decision declaring the old boundaries unconstitutional because some districts were too big, others too small.

The new act makes three changes in the 6th District represented by Rep. Richard H. Poff, one of the two GOP members in the Virginia delegation. Campbell County, adjoining Lynchburg, was put in the 5th and Nelson and Amherst, two Shenandoah Valley counties with heavy straight ticket Democratic votes, were taken out of the 7th and put in the 6th.

There was only one change made west of Roanoke.

Wythe County was taken out of the 5th and put in the 9th—a switch advocated by Rep. W. Pat Jennings and the entire delegation from his congressional district.

The House and Senate adjourned at 5:58 p.m. with congratulations from Gov. Albert S. Harrison Jr.

Harrison told newsmen he will sign the redistricting bill next Tuesday.

"You have met the test," the governor said in a statement congratulating the House and

Senate, including 28 "lame ducks" who are retiring or have been defeated.

Harrison in his speech to the opening session Tuesday emphasized equal population must be the major consideration in rearranging the cities and counties.

The act brought disparities to a precedent-setting 5.8 per cent above the ideal to 5 per cent below the ideal—a much narrower differential than many lawyers in the legislature thought would be required by the courts.

With the exception of the minor Senate amendment the new lines were drawn by Del. Lawrence Hoover of Harrisonburg in his hotel room Wednesday night in frustration over the stalemate in the House Privileges and Elections Committee of which he is a member.

His bill was introduced almost unnoticed but emerged dramatically as the common ground after two hours of parliamentary maneuvering that taxed the experience of Speaker E. Blackburn Moore, a 15-year veteran in the chair, and Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr., who was presiding on the Senate side.

Amendments which the Privileges and Elections Committee had agreed on Thursday to its own house bill were first rejected by the House membership, 46-36.

(These amendments would have added Rockbridge, Bath and Buena Vista, along with Amherst and Nelson, to Poff's 6th—a change which could have destroyed the GOP complexion of Poff's district.)

Then 9 of the 11 GOP members joined 40 Democrats

in passing a substitute for the original House bill, 49-43, which was sponsored by Del. Guy O. Farley of Fairfax. It embraced a plan drafted by leaders of Virginia young Democratic clubs.

The Farley bill remained the basic document when the House killed another plan sponsored by Del. Lewis A. McMurrin Jr. of Newport News, 49-43.

Dramatically, Hoover's bill came up next.

If the House had accepted McMurrin's plan as a substitute it would have been all for Hoover.

The speaker had ruled that in the House there cannot be considered, and acted on, more

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

A-6

Editorials

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1965

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY:

The devil may also make use of morality.—Karl Barth.

A Reasonable Redistricting

After all the behind-the-scenes maneuvering and open debate, the General Assembly appears to have come up with a rather satisfactory redistricting of Virginia's congressional districts.

The reapportionment approved Friday seems to meet the State Supreme Court's requirement for approximately equal population. The new population range, against an ideal of 395,000, is from a low of 377,000 in the 7th District to a high of 419,000 in the 2nd, a difference of 42,000. The former, unconstitutional alignment showed huge disparities from 312,000 in the 7th to 527,000 in the 10th.

After dallying from the opening day of the special session on Tuesday until Friday over various plans for carving up the state, the Assembly suddenly settled on a proposal concocted by Harrisonburg's Delegate Hoover. The Senate's capitulation to the Hoover plan seems peculiar, unless the pressure of concluding the session before the Labor Day weekend was a factor.

At any rate, the new districts retain their former political flavor, which will be a relief to the incumbents, who had been fidget-

ing for a long time about their fate.

One of the changes shifts Wythe County from the 5th District to the 9th, where it should have been all these years, because of its strong community of interest with Rep. Jennings' constituents. In the 1964 congressional election, Wythe voted almost two-to-one Democratic.

The Assembly's decision to take Campbell County from Rep. Poff's 6th District and put it into Rep. Tuck's 5th, and to give the 6th Amherst and Nelson Counties from Rep. Marsh's 7th increases the 6th's population by 13,000 to 381,000. Had the new alignment been in effect in the 1964 congressional race between Rep. Poff and Roanoke's State Senator Hopkins and assuming that Amherst and Nelson's votes then would have been unchanged between the two parties. Rep. Poff would have carried the district 54,100 to 46,600, a margin of 7,500, instead of the whopping 12,874 majority he actually received.

All in all, the lawmakers did a creditable job. But had they done their duty at the 1962 session, the special session and all the headaches that preceded it would not have been necessary.



LUNCHEON

with

Dwight David Eisenhower

in honor of

Linwood Holton

ADMIT ONE

Table No. 31

397

LUNCHEON WITH

Dwight D. Eisenhower

HONORING

Linwood Holton

JOHN MARSHALL HOTEL • GRAND HALL

1 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME

SEPTEMBER 14, 1965 • SUBSCRIPTION: \$50.

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Mrs. Hazel K. Barger, *Roanoke*
Major General Paul M. Booth, *Richmond*
The Honorable Joel T. Broyhill, *Arlington*
The Honorable M. Caldwell Butler, *Roanoke*
The Honorable Morrill M. Crowe, *Richmond*
Mr. John S. Davenport, III, *Richmond*
The Honorable S. Floyd Landreth, *Galax*
Dr. Allix B. James, *Richmond*
Mr. Winfred Mundle, *Richmond*
Major General George H. Olmsted, *Arlington*
The Honorable Richard H. Poff, *Radford*
Mr. I. Lee Potter, *Arlington*
Mrs. Jim D. Reynolds, *Richmond*
Rear Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, *Brandy Station*
Dr. Louis H. Williams, *Richmond*

PROGRAM

INVOCATION

The Reverend Dr. Allix B. James

MASTER OF CEREMONIES

The Honorable Richard H. Poff

REMARKS

General Dwight David Eisenhower

RESPONSE

Mr. Linwood Holton,
Republican Candidate for Governor of Virginia

PRESENTATION of COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

The silver medallions presented to General Eisenhower and Mr. Holton were especially struck to commemorate this occasion. The bronze replicas have been made available to those attending this luncheon.

ADMIT ONE

Table No. 31

397

LUNCHEON WITH

Dwight D. Eisenhower
HONORING
Linwood Holton

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Winfrey T. Wade

Jack Middleton

J. Calvitt Clarke, Jr.

William M. Dietrick, Jr.

Richard M. Nelms

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Dwight D. Eisenhower
HONORING
Linwood Holton

JOHN MARSHALL HOTEL • GRAND HALL
1 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME
SEPTEMBER 14, 1965 • SUBSCRIPTION: \$50.





21 Gun Salute



Del. Butler, Hazel Barger in background



Del. Henry Almond chats with Ike

A DINNER

with

RICHARD M. NIXON

Honoring

LINWOOD HOLTON

VINCENT F. CALLAHAN

D. DORTCH WARRINER



PERSIAN ROOM
MARRIOTT TWIN BRIDGES MOTOR HOTEL

OCTOBER 5, 1965

GIVEN BY

THE TENTH DISTRICT CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

MENU

TROPICAL FRUIT COCKTAIL

ICED RELISH TRAY

BROCHETTE OF BEEF TENDERLOIN
SHERRY SAUCE

GREEN PEAS & MUSHROOMS
PARSLIED CARROTS

TOSSED CHEF'S SALAD

COUPE ST. JACQUE

COFFEE

DINNER COMMITTEE

HENRY O. LAMPE, *Chairman*

ROBERT C. COTTEN ANDREW M. OCKERSHAUSEN
WILLIAM F. GORMLEY

PROGRAM

Invocation

Rev. George E. Schnabel

Pledge of Allegiance

Mrs. Cecile Reeves
*Tenth District Women's
Representative*

Master of Ceremonies

I. Lee Potter
National Committeeman

Introduction of Local Candidates

I. Lee Potter
National Committeeman

D. Dortch Warriner
Candidate for Attorney General

Introduced by
William H. Stanhagen
10th District Chairman

Vincent F. Callahan
Candidate for Lieutenant Governor

Introduced by
Robert J. Corber
State Chairman

Linwood Holton
Candidate for Governor

Introduced by
Ray C. Bliss
*Chairman, Republican Natl.
Committee*

Richard M. Nixon

Introduced by
Joel T. Broyhill
*Congressman, 10th District of
Virginia*

Candidate for Governor of Virginia — A. Linwood Holton
Candidate for Lt. Governor of Virginia — Vincent F. Callahan, Jr.
Candidate for Atty. General of Virginia — D. Dortch Warriner

*Cordially invite you to attend
a Breakfast honoring*

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon

*Lake Wright Quality Courts
6280 Northampton Blvd. — Route 13
1 mile east of Lansdale Traffic Circle
Norfolk, Virginia*

*8:15 a.m.
Wednesday.
October the 6th, 1965
Donation — \$ 7.50*

LUNCHEON

with

Richard M. Nixon

in honor of

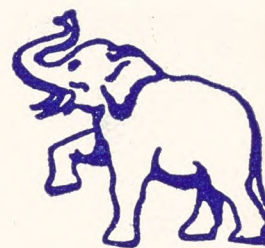
Linwood Holton

**VIRGINIAN HOTEL LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA
OCTOBER 6, 1965**

Southwest Virginia

Grand Old Party

Banquet



**HOTEL ROANOKE
BALL ROOM**

**OCTOBER 6, 1965
7:00 P. M.**

Candidate for Governor of Virginia — A. Linwood Holton
Candidate for Lt. Governor of Virginia — Vincent F. Callahan, Jr.
Candidate for Atty. General of Virginia — D. Dortch Warren

*Cordially invite you to attend
a Breakfast honoring*

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon

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6280 Northampton Blvd. - Route 13
1 mile east of Lansdale Traffic Circle
Norfolk, Virginia*

*8:15 a.m.
Wednesday.
October the 6th, 1965
Donation — \$ 7.50*

Menu



FRUIT COCKTAIL

RELISHES

BRAISED BEEF

MADERIA

BAKED POTATO

LIMA BEANS

TOSSED SALAD

HOT ROLLS AND BUTTER

COFFEE, TEA OR MILK

APPLE PIE WITH CHEESE

Program



Honorable M. Caldwell Butler
Master of Ceremonies

INVOCATION.....Rev. James A. Allison, Jr.
Pastor, Raleigh Court Presbyterian Church

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO FLAG

INTRODUCTIONS

DINNER

CONGRESSMAN RICHARD H. POFF

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER....A. Linwood Holton, Jr.

PRINCIPAL ADDRESS.....Hon. Richard M. Nixon

ADJOURNMENT

VIRGIN

Candidate for Governor of Virginia — A. Linwood Holton
Candidate for Lt. Governor of Virginia — Vincent F. Callahan, Jr.
Candidate for Atty. General of Virginia — D. Dortch Warren

Cordially invite you to attend
a Breakfast honoring

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon

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1 mile east of Lansdale Traffic Circle
Norfolk, Virginia

8:15 a.m.
Wednesday,
October the 6th, 1965
Donation — \$ 7.50

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State Senator Robert S. Burruss Jr.
Victor Vernon Jr.
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Mrs. John M. Payne
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William E. Carson
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William E. Carson, *Co-Chairman*
Victor Vernon Jr., *Ticket Chairman*
Dr. David W. White
Foster E. Dixon
J. B. Stovall Jr.

John Pfeil, *Pianist*

PROGRAM

INVOCATION: the Rev. John A. McKenry Jr.
Fort Hill Methodist Church

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS:
Victor Vernon Jr., *Chairman*, Lynchburg City
Republican Committee

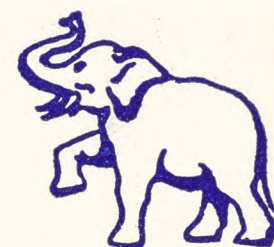
INTRODUCTION OF MR. NIXON:
State Senator Robert S. Burruss Jr.

INTRODUCTION OF MR. HOLTON:
William E. Carson, *Chairman*, Virginia Young
Republican Federation

PRESENTATION TO MR. NIXON:
Mayor James P. Ould Jr.

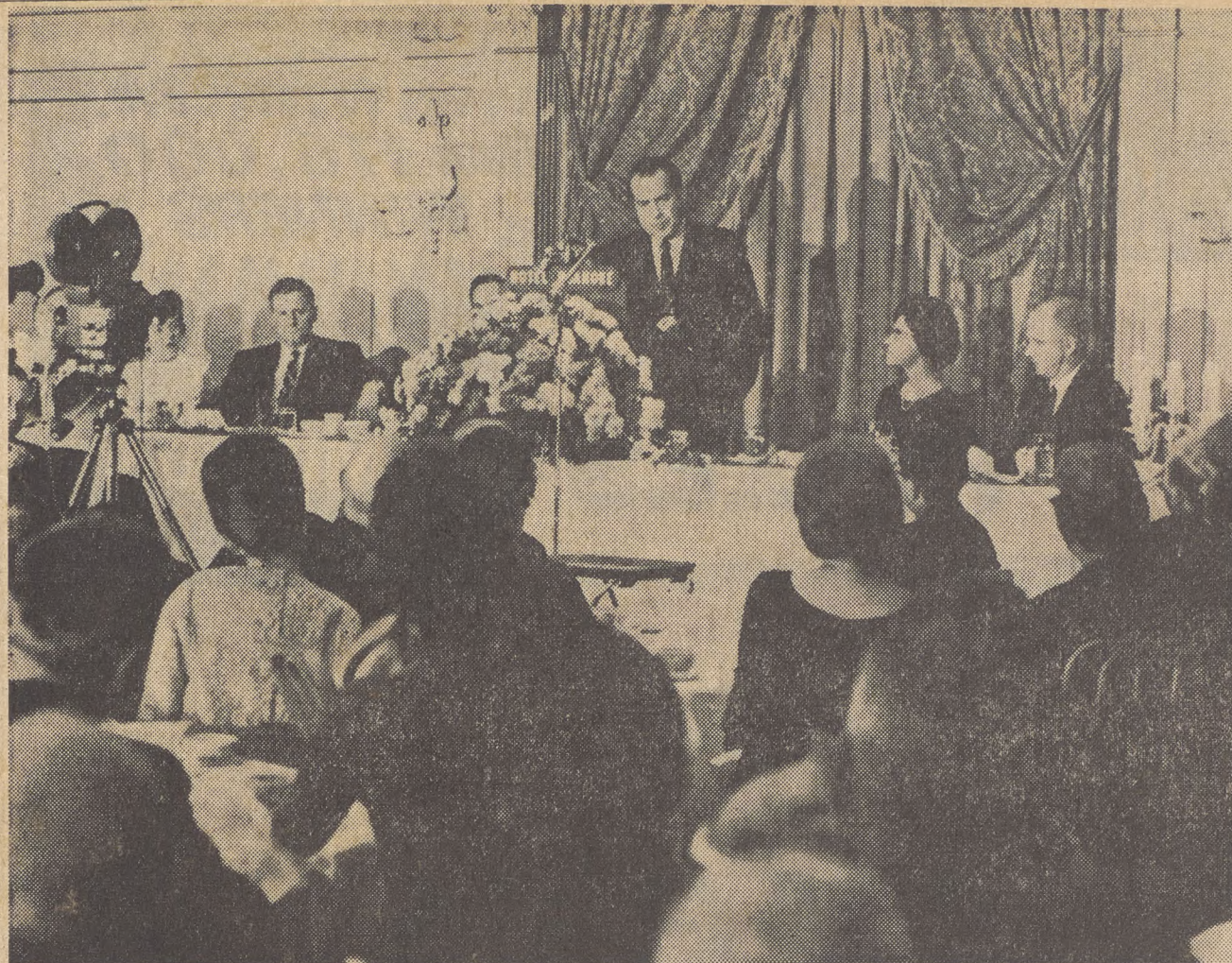
Southwest Virginia

Grand Old Party Banquet



HOTEL ROANOKE
BALL ROOM

OCTOBER 6, 1965
7:00 P. M.



... Nixon urges election of GOP gubernatorial candidate Linwood Holton and his ticket at fund-raising dinner here last night

Nixon Recalls Situation When Ike Hospitalized

By The Associated Press

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon has real sympathy for Vice President Hubert Humphrey—he has been in the same situation as Humphrey today finds himself.

Nixon was commenting on the position Humphrey will be in while President Johnson is in the hospital. Nixon was in the same situation himself three times.

And the situation, he said, is tough since "this is when you have the responsibility without real power . . ."

Nixon made the statements in an interview as a chartered airliner carried him westward across Virginia on the final day of a barnstorming campaign tour for the state Republican ticket. Virginia's general election is Nov. 2.

"It would be my hope," he said, "that the current illness of the President would speed action by the states in ratifying the constitutional amendment dealing with presidential succession and temporary powers of the vice president in cases of presidential incapacity."

"Until such ratification comes about, letters of agreement between the president and the vice president are very important to stem power that could become unbelievably fierce."

"When the president is well all of the civil war, I suppose you could call it, beneath the surface is eliminated. But when he becomes ill these contests for power come to the surface."

Without mentioning any names in this reference, Nixon said he had seen evidences of "a power struggle" during Eisenhower's illnesses directed against him, former press secretary James C. Hagerty and former presidential aide Sherman Adams. Nixon did not elaborate.

Nixon recalled his own experiences during Eisenhower's illnesses. He said he had no authorization to act for the president at the time of Eisenhower's heart attack in 1955, or the ileitis attack the following summer, or the stroke in the fall of 1957.

★ ★

"It was not until months later that President Eisenhower reduced an informal agreement to writing," Nixon said. "A lot of people may be surprised to know that Eisenhower dictated that letter himself without any prior consultation, and then called in Atty. Gen. Bill Rogers and read it to him."

"The letter started with a 'Dear Dick' greeting and was signed with the initials 'D.E.' Rogers said he didn't think the job could have been done better by a top lawyer. It covered almost every contingency."

The Eisenhower letter left it to the vice president to decide if he should act for an incapacitated president.

"Of course, I was expected to make my decision after consultation with the medical authorities and the official family, but the final decision was mine," Nixon said.

Holton Calls Tour By Nixon 'Exactly What We Needed'

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

Linwood Holton, the Republican candidate for governor, today called former Vice President Richard M. Nixon's barnstorming tour of Virginia "the best kind of a boost . . . exactly what we needed."

Although elated over the Nixon visit, Holton was not relaxing.

Tonight he will be campaigning again as he speaks to a rally in Lexington.

Holton's views were similar to those expressed by Robert J. Corber, state GOP chairman, today from his home in Arlington.

"I thought the really significant thing of the whole trip was the size of the crowds," he said. "They were beyond all our expectations."

★ ★

"This showed a great interest in the campaign and, of course, in Mr. Nixon."

"The net result will be a deeper understanding of the issues involved, greater familiarity with the candidates and more interest in the voting on Nov. 2."

The crowds were impressive, most political observers agreed.

In Roanoke alone, between 600 and 700 turned out for a \$25 a person dinner and reception.

At Harrisonburg, about 4,500 were on hand—the largest crowd since U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd campaigned there in 1946.

The tour also drew large crowds at a fund-raising dinner in Washington Tuesday night and yesterday at a breakfast in Norfolk, a luncheon in Lynchburg and at a late afternoon rally in Wise County.

"While I alone couldn't draw these crowds," said Holton, "when I talked two-party democracy they were most responsive."

"There was real magic on the faces of those crowds. They are aware that a political miracle can be performed here this year and they're going to do it."

★ ★

Holton said although the Nixon visit was a boost to the gubernatorial ticket, "more importantly we got a boost for our workers."

At the wind-up of the plane tour last night, Nixon told a Roanoke audience what he had said several times earlier in the day:

"The most effective answer to bigger government in Washington is better government in Virginia."

Nixon also continued the theme that a victory for the Republicans in Virginia could have nationwide repercussions in the 1966 congressional elections and in the presidential election year of 1968.

Nixon said Democratic majorities in both houses of Congress are making it impossible for the GOP to properly play the role of the "loyal opposition."

He said the country's prestige is down in other countries and that whole nations—like Indonesia—are on the edge of becoming Communist. More "loyal opposition," he said, could help frame better foreign policy.

In domestic affairs, Nixon said, there is a need for "more Republicans in the Congress to blow the whistle."

Nixon said federal aid to



Linwood Holton, Richard M. Nixon greeted at airport by young fan

education must be accompanied by the assurance "that localities make the choice of what is taught."

Nixon said the war on poverty should be fought but he said in one case 75 per cent of the funds available for the fight is going to officials who administer the program.

Nixon said a GOP with a stronger voice in Congress could now guide a program of "reconciliation" in the field of civil rights.

★ ★

And Nixon claimed that a GOP win in Virginia—where there never has been a two-party system—would serve as a message to the rest of the country.

The former vice president said he couldn't say the Holton-Callahan-Warriner ticket was going to win for sure but "this team is going to do better than any Republican team has ever done before."

"If you continue this momentum," Nixon said, "you're going to win."

★ ★

"This has gone over Virginia

like magic," Holton said. "You know we've never had a meeting like this before."

Sixth District Rep. Richard H. Poff told the banquet audiences "It is time for the states to recapture the initiative" in their own governmental affairs.

Virginia, he said, needs "only to substitute action for reaction . . . leadership for follow-the-leadership." And Poff said the Republican gubernatorial ticket has "offered the electorate bold, imaginative, new leadership . . . under that leadership Virginia can be first again."

"Never has the state fielded a better qualified slate of candidates," Poff said.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke was master of ceremonies for the banquet. Republican candidates for offices ranging from the State Senate to city sergeant—and from all parts of the state—were present.

The Roanoke World-News

Thursday, October 7, 1965

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Among those accompanying Richard M. Nixon to Roanoke were (from the left), Mrs. Dortch Warriner, Mrs. Linwood Holton and Mrs. Hazel Barger

Nixon Reveals New Image With Light, Relaxed Talk

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon reminisced in a wry sort of way with Virginia Republicans this week.

He recalled when, as vice president, he went to Venezuela and in Caracas his party was almost mobbed by a vicious rock-throwing crowd.

Actually, he said, he had not intended going to Caracas. But he said Lee Potter, Virginia national committee-man who was sitting next to him as he told the story, said he really should get to that city.

"Caracas, Lee told me, was a real fun town," Nixon recalled.

"And, boy, was he right. I really got stoned there."

The story, and ones like it, seems to be part of the new Nixon—a more relaxed Nixon and, aides say, one who takes himself less seriously than when he ran for president and for governor of California.

"When I first got into politics 20 years ago," he said, "we campaigned on radio. Now we campaign on television—and you already know what TV does for me."

He recalled that he once ran against a Harvard man in a rather memorable campaign and said he finds himself now incongruously asking Virginians to elect a Harvard man governor. "And I understand he married a wealthy girl, too."

Nixon also remembered his days at Duke in Durham, N.C., and the rather trying



Osborne

times he and others used to have in that "dry" town getting what he called the "goods" for a party.

"I recall that we had an old Ford (or whatever car dealer happens to be in the crowd here tonight) . . ."

But Nixon and the others were overshadowed by Roanoke's Del. M. Caldwell Butler, who may end up on the vaudeville circuit or, at least, as a Rotary Club after dinner speaker.

He was master of ceremonies for yesterday's Norfolk breakfast and as such was in charge of introducing those at the head table.

Here's how he started off: "On our far right we have the John Birch Society. We're sorry that they can't be with us today."

A poop sheet given to those traveling on the Nixon plane also sounded like a Butler job. It said:

"Dear Fellow Traveler: Welcome aboard the Holton-Callahan-Warriner two-party democracy special. Believing

By Ozzie
Osborne

World-News
Political
Writer

in the rights of free men, we have assigned no seats and are confident that when fully informed you will make an intelligent choice."

Spending a campaigning day with a politician like Nixon makes one wonder: How does he do it? Or perhaps more pertinent: Why?

Take Tuesday. First there was a late afternoon press conference. Then he spoke at a dinner and his party flew from Washington to Norfolk, with him chatting with candidates and others on the way.

After his plane landed near midnight, he held another press conference. (It would be difficult to keep count of the times he was asked his opinion of the John Birch Society and whether he plans to seek the GOP presidential nomination in 1968.) Two TV interviews followed.

Although he spoke at \$52.50 worth of meals, Nixon ate little at most of them. In Norfolk, he had a light breakfast in his room. While the others ate later, he signed autographs for a line of persons that ended only when he had to dash to the airport.

Before the Lynchburg lunch, he had a sandwich on the plane, giving him more time to chat with the dozens who just wanted to say a word to him.

He left Lynchburg an hour late, flew to Wise County and arrived back in Roanoke, even more behind schedule. After the dinner here, he flew back

to Washington, arriving about 2 a.m.

Nixon, many of those familiar with him believe, would make a more attractive candidate in 1968 than he did in 1960. (They also are fairly certain he is going to make a try for the nomination.)

He, more than just an ordinary politician, has the ability to stir a crowd.

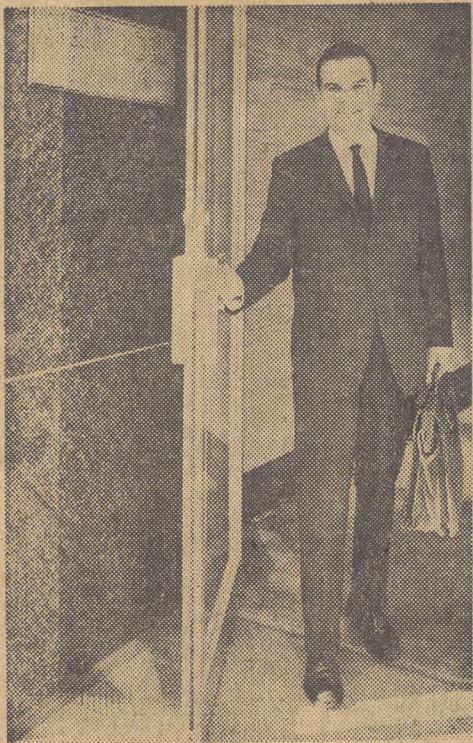
He used essentially the same speech in most of his stops and everywhere—at an ornate motel in Norfolk, on the courthouse lawn at Harrisonburg, in the lobby of a hotel in Lynchburg—the same phrases got the biggest applause from the crowds.

"Let's take the profit out of poverty" . . . "Harry Truman called the 80th Congress a 'do-nothing' Congress; I call this one a 'do-anything' Congress" . . . "We need a stronger leadership that will make America respected around the world again."

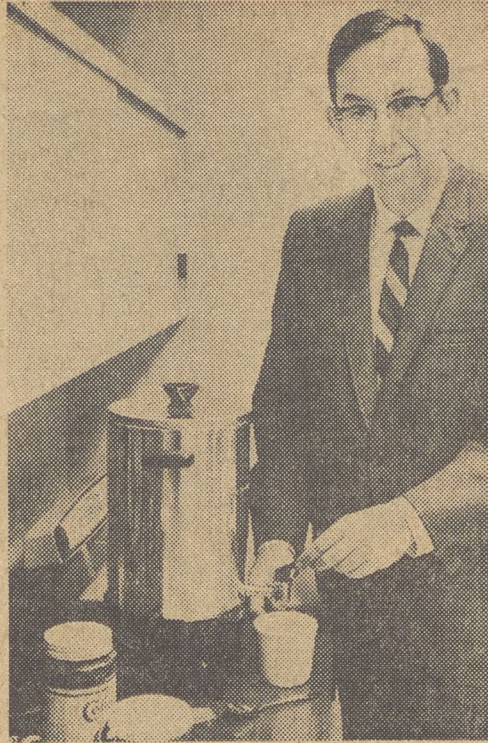
When Nixon and a half dozen others boarded two small planes in Lynchburg for the flight to Wise County, only one newsman—Melville Carico of The Roanoke Times—was assigned to the flight because of space limitations.

But at the last minute, someone had to desert the Nixon party and newsmen were asked if one of them wouldn't like to go to Wise.

"No," said a bedraggled John Daffron of the Associated Press. "We think a Carico to the Wise will be sufficient."



Willis Anderson—Democrat



Caldwell Butler—Republican



George Betzold—Republican



James Trout—Democrat

—World-News Photo by Betty Masters

They seek re-election to House of Delegates

They are making their initial bids for public office

City House Races Uncommonly Dull

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

They have been kept quiet, but several General Assembly races are under way in Roanoke City, with Republicans hoping the name of a hometown boy at the top of the ticket will help them.

In a city noted for quiet, even dull, elections, this has probably been the most desultory one in recent years.

The politicians have not stirred the electorate with any remotely interesting issues, nor have they put forth any provocative ideas.

The House of Delegates candidates are:

James O. Trout, 35, a Norfolk & Western Railway draftsman; Del. M. Caldwell Butler, 40, a lawyer; George A. Betzold III, 39, an insurance man; and Del. Willis M. Anderson, 36, a lawyer. Trout and Anderson are Democrats; Butler and Betzold are Republicans.

Roanokers also will help elect a member of the House for the Roanoke City-Roanoke County floater seat. Candidates for that seat are Charles H. Osterhoudt, Republican, and Robert W. Spessard, Democrat, both lawyers.

Another General Assembly candidate's name on the ballot will be that of State Sen. William B. Hopkins.

★ ★

But Hopkins, a member of the Senate since 1960, is unopposed. He has, however, done about as much campaigning as any of the candidates in an effort to help those running on the Democratic ticket.

Generally, campaigns of the two House tickets have shaped up like this:

Butler and Anderson have, for the most part, been content to rest on what they call their records. Both have pointed to their roles in the House and indicated, at least indirectly, that these roles will grow in importance.

Trout has emphasized his work in civic affairs, particularly in helping establish the Roanoke Transportation Museum, traveling about 10,000 miles in its behalf.

Betzold has sharply criticized the Democratic state administration and Anderson, calling him a part of the "backwardness of Virginia," and made several proposals which he said would help the state.

Trout has long been interested in promoting recreational fac-

ties, in addition to his work for the museum.

He went to Richmond recently to ask Sen. FitzGerald Bemiss to include three local projects in an extensive statewide recreation program that is being drawn up by a committee headed by Bemiss.

The projects are the extension of Wiley Drive, throughout the Roanoke Valley; development of Mill Mountain; and establishment of a park on Smith Mountain Lake.

If the projects are included in the program, they will be eligible for substantial federal money.

Trout is on the Mill Mountain Development Committee named by Roanoke City Council and was chairman of a State Jaycee industrial committee that received warm praise from Gov. Albert S. Harrison Jr.

"My desire," he said, "is to go to Richmond, not as a

political spokesman, but to promote the interests of the City of Roanoke.

"I don't want to go to the legislature to debate, but to produce—which my opponent hasn't."

His platform includes support for:

Annual sessions of the General Assembly; development of a Roanoke River Parkway; adequate education expenditures; an accelerated mental health program; statewide stream pollution control; emphasis on industrial development; and an expanded tourist program.

★ ★

Butler, who has gained wide bipartisan support in Roanoke, is leader of the Republican minority in the legislature. As head of the loyal opposition,

Butler is spokesman for Republicans in the legislature—and to

a lesser extent for his party in Virginia.

His running mate, Betzold, was hospitalized last week, but workers and supporters are pushing his campaign ahead for him.

Butler said in a statement prepared for himself and Betzold that "Virginia's greatest single need is more Republicans in public office from top to bottom."

"Republicans in the General Assembly," he said, "are free to support those things which, in their judgment are right; to question those things about which they are in doubt; and to oppose those things which they consider to be wrong. Democrats, who must go along to get along, have no such freedom."

He said the growing strength of the Republican party in Virginia "has made the Democratic party in this campaign turn its back on its own

disappointing record and endeavor to persuade the voters that now, at least, the government of Virginia proposes to meet its full responsibilities."

"If we have made this progress with but 11 Republicans in the House of Delegates, how much more progress can we expect with even a modest increase in this number?"

Butler said he and Betzold, along with other Republicans, will insist that "Virginia meet its responsibilities" in every field of governmental activity, including mental health, education, higher education, highway safety.

Specifically, Butler said he and Betzold will support these measures, most of which the Virginia Republican Advisory Legislative Council studied and drafted legislation for:

Legislation to permit judicial review of actions taken by the ABC Board; a conflict of in-

terest law; legislation to assure open legislative sessions at all levels of government; except in certain cases.

The Republicans would also ask for abolishment of the Pupil Placement Board saving, they maintain, \$150,000 each biennium; suspension of the retail price fixing power of the Virginia State Milk Commission; adoption of a plan to provide for better financing of new industry in Virginia.

The Republicans also advocate repeal of the poll tax, extensive election law reforms and annual sessions of the General Assembly to consider budget matters.

★ ★

Anderson said that in his first term in the House he was chief sponsor or co-sponsor of 35 bills and resolutions.

These, he said, included measures providing for the creation of a new statewide system of technical schools, improved highway safety, establishment of a state park on

Mountain Lake and legislation studies of air pollution control, tourist and travel promotion and the post high school needs of the Roanoke Valley.

"I pledge to continue my efforts to provide a full range of educational opportunities for the youth of Virginia, an expanding and varied economy, greater progress in the care and treatment of the mentally ill and the mentally retarded, an improved system of modern highways, protection of our natural resources and new facilities for outdoor recreation," said Anderson.

Anderson said that in the next session he will gain valuable seniority on the important Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns because of the heavy turnover in House membership.

"I am assured, if re-elected, of advancing at least six places in authority on this 17-member committee, from 16th to 9th place," he said.

Anderson is on three groups making studies for the 1966 General Assembly.

They are the Commission on the Tourist Industry, the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council committee on air pollution control and the 6th District committee of the Virginia Mental Health Study Commission.

A survey published in last Sunday's Roanoke Times showed Butler leading in the race, followed by Anderson, then Trout and, last, Betzold.

There is a good bit of feeling among political observers that the candidates will finish in this order.

The Roanoke World-News

Friday, October 29, 1965

Make Your Voice Heard

The Republican candidates listed here seek the highest privilege given to American citizens—representing you and your needs in government, giving life to your aspirations, and making your voice heard at last. They ask your support in their effort to make competitive, responsive two-party government a reality.

M. CALDWELL BUTLER

*House of Delegates
Attorney, Roanoke*

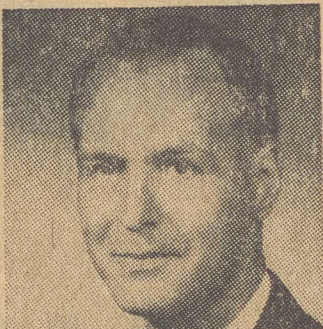
M. Caldwell Butler has served two terms as a delegate in the Virginia House. He has distinguished himself and brought credit to his native Roanoke as the leader of the Republican minority in the House. Butler states: "I am committed to removal of the poll tax and any other obstacle to voter registration that has made Virginia rank 46th in voter participation. If elected, I pledge myself to fully inform you as citizens so that you can make your voice heard."



GEORGE A. BETZOLD III

*House of Delegates
Insurance Executive, Roanoke*

Virginia's record in mental health is shameful—We stand 45th in the U.S. in expenditures to help mental patients. We have no nationally accredited mental hospital in Virginia. This is a disgraceful monument to a parade of Democratic administrations. I pledge to drive for complete rehabilitation of our institutions and national recognition for Virginia as a state that cares for its citizens.



CHARLES OSTERHOUDT

*House of Delegates
Roanoke City-County Floater
Attorney, Roanoke*

If elected to the Roanoke City-County Floater Seat in the House of Delegates, I will work for the application of Virginia's resources to the service of her people—in education, mental health, highways, and economic development. One party government in Virginia has stifled growth in these areas for too many years.



VOTE REPUBLICAN

November 2, 1965

Republican Campaign Committee
James A. Ford, Chairman
Louis R. Showalter, Jr., Vice Chairman Publicity

THE ROANOKE TIMES

Opinion Page

Tuesday, October 26, 1965

Page 6

The Local and District Races: The Times States Its Choices

In the local election contests, issues such as have appeared in the gubernatorial race are of less significance and apparently of limited interest to the voters. Local political contests this year are likely to be influenced mainly by personal popularity of the candidates and, in cases where they are incumbents, by their record in office. The coattail effect of the respective state tickets is at least a very uncertain factor in the outcome of next Tuesday's voting.

The Roanoke Times makes its choice of candidates not on the basis of party affiliation of the contestants but on the basis of what it believes they can contribute to good government at the grass roots. It is in the localities that government touches most of us. The recognition of our local needs and potential for efficient service are the prime requirements of a local officeholder or a member of the Legislature.

contesting for the seat, Robert W. Spessard, Democrat, and Charles H. Osterhoudt, Republican. Both are practicing attorneys and both are candidates of merit, but we believe Mr. Spessard has the edge in qualifications because of his longer participation in public affairs and knowledge of the community. He is our choice for delegate from the newly created district.

County voters alone will decide the contest for another House of Delegates seat. In this race, Republican John Hagen is opposed by Democrat David S. McClung. Mr. Hagen's performance in the Legislature as delegate from the former floater district composed of Roanoke, Botetourt and Craig Counties is unimpressive. A record virtually devoid of accomplishment or of demonstrated comprehension of state and local problems does not suggest he would be any more effective if re-elected. Mr. McClung, one of Salem's leading citizens and businessmen, is, in our opinion, better qualified and he is our choice.

The City Offices

First, the candidates for city constitutional offices: We support Republican Candidate Leroy Moran who is unopposed in seeking reelection as Commonwealth's Attorney. On his record of competency, Mr. Moran is deserving and is entitled to a large complimentary vote. Likewise we endorse the Democratic incumbents, City Sergeant Kermit Allman and City Treasurer Johnny Johnson who have operated their offices efficiently.

The Times cannot say the same for Andrew W. Gilbert, Democratic candidate for Commissioner of Revenue, currently deputy commissioner. Mr. Gilbert, we feel, must bear a considerable part of the responsibility for the poor operation of that office in the past. In our opinion, a more drastic change is needed, more than the election of Mr. Gilbert would represent, to reorganize the commissioner's office and remove the grounds of criticism of unbusinesslike administration. It is our view that the people of Roanoke would be better served by the election of the Republican candidate, Jerome Howard, whose background of experience in private business testifies to his fitness.

Next, the candidates for the Legislature in the city and Roanoke County: We endorse the incumbents in the two House of Delegate seats to be filled by Roanoke City voters alone. These are Republican M. Caldwell Butler and Democrat Willis M. Anderson, both of whom have had the advantage of experience and who, despite difference of party, have cooperated as a team to give the city good representation in Richmond.

Senate Candidates

Senator William B. Hopkins, Democrat, has no opposition in asking for another term. He has proved his worth in the General Assembly where he has been among the leaders of the younger and more vigorous legislators who realize the need for progressive policies in state government. Mr. Hopkins has been particularly effective as a knowledgeable analyst of budgetary affairs. His informed criticism of policy in this area is a special reason for returning him to the Senate with a strong endorsement by his constituents.

By reason of the recent reapportionment, Roanoke County is in a new Senate district in which a veteran member of the Senate, Democrat Hale Collins of Covington, is opposed by Roanoke County Republican Henry Almond who won the county delegate election in 1963. Mr. Collins has standing in the Legislature, especially by way of his Privileges and Elections Committee membership. He is an experienced hand in the business of legislating and is in a favored position to render good service for the people of this part of the state. His opponent, as a minority party member and relatively inexperienced, would be greatly handicapped in a predominantly Democratic Senate.

In stating these preferences, we are moved by a single consideration: Who can best serve to make government at state and local levels more responsive to the wishes and wellbeing of the people? In these elections, as in others, that criterion has more weight with us than party labels and party ideologies.

Editorial View

8 Roanoke World-News, Monday, October 25, 1965

The World-News Splits Its Ticket For General Assembly, City Hall

Virginia's General Assembly, by its actions at the biennial session beginning Jan. 12, will shape the course of State Government for the remainder of the 1960's and most of the 1970's as well.

If the challenges facing the state in education, taxation, mental health, highway development and urbanization are to met, voters must choose a forward-looking Legislature in the elections to be held one week from tomorrow.

In the Roanoke Valley, we are fortunate in having a strong two-party system, absent in many sections of the State, to promote contested elections, discussion of issues and greater citizen participation in government. It is no coincidence that the Republican Party has found within the Valley its most recent gubernatorial candidates, for it was Roanoke that was the State's first metropolitan area to end one-party rule.

★ ★
In next week's election, State Sen. William B. Hopkins is the only assemblyman who is unopposed. As a respected voice of the Democratic Party's independent bloc in the Legislature, he is certain to be one of the leading spokesmen for urban interests in the 1966 session. He should be given a large vote of confidence by Roanoke voters.

Roanoke is represented in the House of Delegates by able men of both parties: M. Caldwell Butler, Republican, and Willis M. Anderson, Democrat. Mr. Butler, outspokenly partisan in his new post as floor leader of the 11 GOP House members in the 1964 session, proved that a Republican can make himself heard in the Legislature, despite the stubborn refusal of Speaker E. Blackburn Moore to give Republicans any important House committee assignments.

★ ★
Del. Anderson, who has served one term, sits on two key House committees and two interim legislative study commissions dealing with tourism and air pollution. Because reapportionment will prevent a large number of House members from returning, Mr. Anderson will enjoy an unusual degree of seniority in his second term, especially on the Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

We urge the re-election of Mr. Butler and Mr. Anderson.

With the Legislature being elected solely on the basis of population as the result of the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote apportionment rules, Roanoke and Roanoke County will share a new floater House seat, established in recognition of the city's eligibility for 2½ seats.

Robert W. Spessard, a well-known Roanoke lawyer whose home is in the Cave Spring section of the county, is the Democratic candidate. The Republican challenger is Charles H. Osterhoudt, a young city lawyer whose home is in the Hollins section of the county. Mr. Spessard, by virtue of his past experience as an assistant judge of the Municipal Court and the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, appears to be the more qualified. Mr. Osterhoudt, however, has proved to be a vigorous cam-

paigner and an articulate critic of the Democratic Party's record in State government.

In the contest for Roanoke County's House seat, our choice is David S. McClung, the Democratic candidate. A Salem businessman, he was practically drafted by party leaders who watched with dismay as the county sent three Republicans to the General Assembly in 1964. Mr. McClung's rival is Del. John Hagen, who represented a Roanoke - Botetourt - Craig floater district in the last session. Mr. Hagen is a clamorous young man who got into office as an opponent of the Roanoke County Sanitation Authority, and then found he could not get the Democratic Legislature to curtail the authority's powers. In our opinion, Mr. Hagen lacks a sufficient grasp of the complexities of the State Government to earn re-election.

★ ★
In the new four-county — two-city Senate district in which Roanoke County finds itself, State Sen. Hale Collins of Covington is in a tight race with Del. Henry Almond, one of Roanoke County's GOP victors two years ago.

Mr. Collins, who is 64, has over a decade of experience in legislative service and serves on two major Senate committees: Privileges and Elections, and Courts of Justice. His failure to get Gov. Harrison's support for his candidate for highway commissioner, and his unfortunate campaign assertion that cities don't deserve representation on the State Highway Commission, may come back to haunt him on election day. But Mr. Almond, a quiet, personable 42-year-old, did little to distinguish himself in his first term in the House. Mr. Collins would seem, therefore, to offer the county voters an opportunity for a bigger voice in State affairs.

In the contests for the City of Roanoke's constitutional offices, we support the three incumbents seeking reelection: City Treasurer Johnny Johnson and City Sergeant Kermit Allman, both Democrats, and Commonwealth's Attorney Leroy Moran, Republican and unopposed.

★ ★
In the race for commissioner of revenue, the city would be better served with the election of the Republican candidate, Jerome Howard. The Democratic candidate, Andrew W. Gilbert, is deputy commissioner in the office and is familiar with its responsibilities for tax assessments and other phases of the work to be done. However, there is growing evidence of laxness and inefficiency in the commissioner's office, and we see little hope that this will change if the same regime is continued another four years. Mr. Howard has had a great deal of experience in industrial accounting and appears qualified to assume the heavy responsibilities of the office. We recommend his election.

The qualification of a candidate for position of public trust, not his party affiliation, should be the voter's concern. We have used the same yardstick in giving our endorsements.

Editorial View

6 Roanoke World-News, Wednesday, November 3, 1965

Godwin's Election To Governorship Guarantees Continuity Of Program

Mr. Gov. Mills E. Godwin has successfully led his Democratic ticket to victory in the toughest test the State Democratic organization has faced in modern times.

The man from Chuckatuck will be the first governor within memory to attain office without a majority of the votes.

With the count virtually complete, he polled 245,276 or 47.7 per cent of the total against the 193,245 or 37.6 per cent rolled up by Republican A. Linwood Holton, of Roanoke.

★ ★ While the Democratic margin was probably the lowest in this century, the Republican percentage was considerably less than the 45 per cent piled up by Ted Dalton 12 years ago.

Responsible for this situation was William J. Story, leader of the Conservative Party, made up largely of dissident Democrats, who polled 69,348 or 13.5 per cent of the vote.

In the process of winning, Mr. Godwin assured himself of an overwhelmingly sympathetic General Assembly despite the fact that the Republicans managed to capture three Senate and 12 House seats—one more than at present.

Mr. Godwin showed remarkable ability to knit together the many diverse-minded elements of his party. True, he lost many of the old line conservative voters, especially in the Southside tier of counties, because of his switch from the role of "massive resistance" leader as late as 1963 to that of a chief supporter of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket last year.

★ ★ Amazingly, he managed to pick up strong backing from the AFL-CIO and to corral most of the rapidly rising Negro vote while relying heavily on the moderates and a large smattering of the conservative Democrats. This proved an unbeatable combination.

If Mr. Holton performed any special service it was in building a stronger two-party system as reflected in the election of more legislators than the GOP has held since Reconstruction days. He has

nothing of which to be ashamed and much of which to be proud.

Holton, who managed to carry his home city of Roanoke and also the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Districts, put up an excellent campaign—one of the hardest hitting in many years—but the electorate apparently didn't take too seriously his assaults on the big State treasury surplus or the lag in support for higher education and the mental hospitals.

Mr. Godwin never quite got around to advocating a state retail sales tax—something Holton rejected, and this may have cost votes—but Godwin did promise that if the need is shown he will not hesitate to urge the tax.

★ ★ As for the big treasury surplus, indicated to be possibly \$100 million by next June 30, Godwin now can work closely with outgoing Governor Harrison in trying to spread it over the Commonwealth's many needs.

The Godwin-Pollard-Button victory means continuity of command and leadership. There will be no period of adjusting between executive and legislative departments—something that aroused real fears in many quarters at the contemplation of a possible Holton triumph.

As the choice of fewer than half the voters, however, Mr. Godwin and the Democratic Party will be on trial in the next four years. The election results give incontrovertible evidence that Virginia's citizens are not satisfied with the pace of the State's progress.

The Democrats cannot hope to maintain the unprecedented coalition that Mr. Godwin put together for victory yesterday unless they respond quickly and fully to the demands of their new supporters—and the Republican voters—for a truly progressive State government. Mr. Holton, recognizing the real meaning of the vote, warned last night: "If they don't perform, we'll get them next time." Mr. Godwin will court political disaster for his party if he ignores the challenge.

Both Parties Score Local Victories

Roanoke and Western Virginia voters broke with the Democratic Party in droves yesterday, giving the Republicans something to cheer about in the face of Linwood Holton's defeat in the contest for governor. While the Democrats cut the Roanoke Valley Republican representation in the General Assembly—with the help of non-Valley voters—City Republicans succeeded in capturing the office of commissioner of revenue, giving them two of the five constitutional offices.

Casting nearly 28,000 votes—a record for a non-presidential election—the Valley re-elected two Republican House members, M. Caldwell Butler in the city and John Hagen in the county, while giving Mr. Holton 61 per cent of its gubernatorial vote.

★ ★ In the only General Assembly contest that was close, however, the third GOP House member, Del. Henry Almond, lost in his race with State Sen. Hale Collins of Covington for a newly redistricted seat in the Senate. Almond polled a 2,000 vote advantage in Roanoke County, but it wasn't quite enough to offset Mr. Collins' 2,500 vote margin in other sections of the district.

Roanoke's popular Democratic State Senator, William B. Hopkins, was not challenged by the Republicans. Thus, with Sen. Collins representing Roanoke County, the Valley will have an all-Democratic team in the Senate for the first time in years.

Mr. Butler, by once again topping a four-man field for the city's two House seats, returns to the General Assembly as an acknowledged chief of the minority party, apparently assured of re-election as floor leader of the small band of House Republicans.

Roanoke's Democratic member of the House of Delegates, Willis M. Anderson, proved also to be a favorite of the voters, trailing Mr. Butler by only 698 votes according to unofficial returns. The third and fourth candidates lagged badly. Mr. Anderson, by virtue of his re-election in a Republican stronghold, deserves to receive increased recognition within his party—especially since there will be a

turnover of one-third of the House's membership.

Mr. Hagen did not fare as well as Mr. Almond in the Roanoke County voting, but his 648-vote margin was enough to defeat David McClung in the contest for the seat being vacated by Mr. Almond. Since he campaigned on State issues instead of the purely local issue of sewer services—an issue which swept him into office two years ago—Mr. Hagen may prove a more effective legislator in his second term. We hope this will be the case.

Roanoke's widely known and well liked Robert Spessard proved to be the only Democrat able to win a majority of Roanoke County's increasingly Republican vote. His 949-vote county margin over Republican Charles Osterhoudt was small, however, compared with the margin of almost 4,000 votes which he received in the city.

In Roanoke's local elections, Republicans scored a significant victory with the narrow election of another political unknown, Jerome S. Howard Jr., in the race for commissioner of revenue. Voters had become increasingly dissatisfied with the way Democrats had permitted the same regime to run the office year after year, and since Mr. Howard's opponent, assistant commissioner Andrew W. Gilbert, had apparently been responsible for some of the office's unbusinesslike operation in the past four years, it was obviously time for a change.

★ ★ With Republican Commonwealth's Attorney Leroy Moran given a second four-year term without opposition, the GOP has succeeded in making Roanoke the first major city in the State to break the Democrats' traditional hold on courthouse jobs. But two Democratic incumbents—City Treasurer Johnny Johnson and City Sergeant Kermit Allman—won re-election by comfortable margins.

In all the races, voters proved they owe allegiance to no party, demonstrating once again that no vote can be taken for granted locally, least of all by the State's majority party.



Willis Anderson
Returned to House by city voters



Caldwell Butler
city voters



John Hagen
County winner



Robert Spessard
Won floater seat

Four Incumbents And Spessard Are Chosen For State Assembly

Roanoke City and County legislative races went as expected yesterday, with voters re-electing four incumbents and sending a Democrat to Richmond to fill a new floater seat.

Elected were:

Dels. M. Caldwell Butler, Republican; Willis M. Anderson, Democrat; and State Sen. William B. Hopkins, Democrat (unopposed) in Roanoke City; Del. John W. Hagen, Republican in Roanoke County; and Robert W. Spessard, Democrat, for the new Roanoke City-Roanoke County floater seat in the House of Delegates.

David S. McClung of Salem, who is 37 today, tangled with Hagen in the only really close race.

Hagen got 5,555 votes, McClung, 4,907.

Hopkins polled a complimentary vote of 12,899.

In the floater race, Spessard easily defeated Charles H. Osterhout. The vote was 15,333 to 10,993.

It was not close in the two city races, either, where Roanoke voters expressed satisfaction with the work of Butler and Anderson by returning each for a second term.

For the second straight time, Butler led the Roanoke ticket as voters went for a split ticket.

With all 36 precincts reported, Butler piled up 10,066 votes and Anderson had 9,308.

Running mates for the two winners trailed far behind.

Democrat James O. Trout wound up third in the city

voting with 5,681 votes. Butler's running mate, George A. Betzold III, was last with 5,240.

Butler, 40-year-old attorney who is a law partner of the defeated GOP gubernatorial candidate, Linwood Holton, is the minority leader in the General Assembly. Two years ago, Butler outpolled Anderson, 36-year-old lawyer who is a former mayor of Roanoke, 7,392 to 7,237.

"I congratulate Wick Anderson and look forward to serving with him," said Butler.

"I am sorry that Jim Trout and George Betzold could not serve with us also. Both of them ran fine campaigns and were a credit to their tickets.

"An unfortunate illness sidelined George Betzold at a crucial time and the voters of

Roanoke did not have an opportunity to assess his considerable ability," said Butler.

"I thank the party workers and congratulate all the Republican candidates on a fine race. I was the lucky winner in a team effort in which we all participated," Butler said.

The 30-year-old Hagen, an industrial sales engineer, carried 18 of the county's precincts to McClung's 11. Four of McClung's wins came in Salem's seven precincts, and the three he lost were by margins of 17, 7 and 7 votes.

Hagen gained his victory with large margins in six precincts—Conehurst, Oak Grove, Windsor Hills, Burlington, Botetourt Springs and Ogden.

He won each of these precincts by at least 110 votes and piled up a total margin of 789 in the six. In the other 23 precincts, McClung led by 141 votes.

Spessard did most of his damage to Osterhout in the city, where he figured to run strong.

Spessard led in the county by slightly more than 1,000 votes, 5,693 to 4,644. He carried Roanoke City by just under 3,000 votes.

Split-ticket voting was evident in virtually all city precincts for Butler and Anderson.

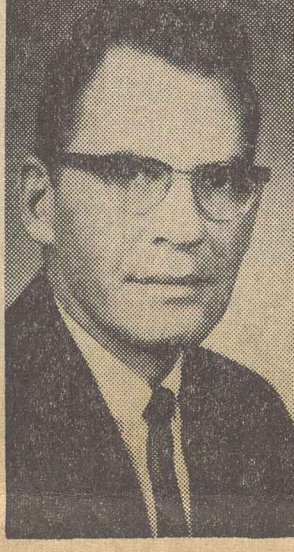
They ran 1-2 in all but four of the city's precincts, with Anderson never worse than second in any of the 36 polling places.

Butler led the ticket in 24 precincts, Anderson in the other 12.

Trout outpolled Butler in the two predominantly Negro districts, Loudon and Kimball, and also Melrose (by one vote) and Eureka.



Kermit Allman
Re-elected sergeant



Jerome Howard
Wins close one



Johnny Johnson
Returned as treasurer

Howard Wins By 51 Votes

Jerome S. Howard Jr., Republican, has defeated A. W. Gilbert, Democrat, for commissioner of revenue in the city's closest election, according to unofficial figures.

Howard won by a 51-vote margin, figures compiled by news media show.

Although there was immediate speculation that Gilbert may call for a recount, he declined today to say what he would do since he has seen no official figures.

"I don't see any point in getting excited until we see the official election figures," he said.

The official figures will be compiled tomorrow at 9 a.m. when the election commissioners meet to canvass the vote.

If Howard is declared the winner, he will become Roanoke's first Republican commissioner of revenue on Jan. 1. Gilbert is deputy commissioner.

The final unofficial total gave Howard, an American Bridge accountant, 8,078 votes. His opponent had 8,027.

Democrat Johnny Johnson and Kermit E. Allman were easily re-elected treasurer and city sergeant, respectively. Each won over Republican opponents by more than 3,000 votes.

Commonwealth's Attorney LeRoy Moran, who was unopposed, was re-elected with a total of 13,980 votes. Moran is a Republican.

The outcome of the hotly-contested commissioner of revenue race was in doubt until the final city precinct, Wasena, reported.

At that time, Howard led by 19 votes. Wasena went for Howard 278 to 246 for Gilbert, giving the Republican the 51-vote victory.

Gilbert has been assistant commissioner of revenue and has worked in that office for 12 years. He ran for the commissioner's job after Charles Lesure, a Democrat, retired.

The race was close in nearly all the city's 36 precincts.

Howard ran up majorities of about 100 in Raleigh Court precincts Nos. 2 and 3 for his biggest single margins.

Gilbert ran up his largest majorities in Loudon and Kimball precincts, both of which consist nearly entirely of Negro voters.

Gilbert won over Howard 221-80 in Kimball and 282-135 in Loudon.

Democrat Johnson had little trouble in defeating his Republican opponent, Jack A. Pitman, in the race for treasurer.

Johnson, who has held the treasurer's position for 12 years, polled 9,996 votes. Pitman, a Norfolk and Western employee had 4,437 votes.

Likewise, Allman handily won the city sergeant's position, defeating Republican J. Mack (Red) Nash by a final total of 9,983 to 6,526.

Allman was appointed city sergeant in 1960 and was first elected in 1961. He is a former captain of detectives on the Roanoke Police Department.

Nash retired after 27 years as a city policeman to seek the city sergeant position.

Most of the fireworks in the city hall elections were produced in the campaign for commissioner of revenue.

And, the interest in that race carried over to the related position of city treasurer.

Republican Howard charged that the commissioner's office was lax in allowing some coin-operated machines to be placed in the city for three years without city licenses.

Collins Wins Close Race For Senate

One of the state's closest political races apparently has been won by Democratic Sen. Hale Collins.

But his Republican opponent, Del. D. Henry Almond, said this morning that he had been advised not to concede.

The unofficial total was: Collins, 9,554; Almond, 9,158.

"I feel pretty good," said Collins from his home in Covington, "especially since it looked bad at first."

What worried him most, he said, was the close vote by which he won Botetourt County.

"It didn't seem that we had the right votes in the right places," said Collins.

Almond said he was pleased by his big margin in Roanoke County, particularly since he won a seat for the House there by only a few hundred votes two years ago.

"My biggest job was in getting my message across in the northern part of the district (Clifton Forge-Covington-Alleghany County)," he said.

That is the home area of Collins and heavily Democratic.

Almond said he was not indicating that there were any irregularities in yesterday's voting, but "we're not particularly happy with the way things went in the northern part of the district."

He said it took an unusually long time for the vote to come in there.

Collins estimated that there are only 40 votes in the missing Bath County precinct, Mountain Grove.

Almond had come out of Roanoke County with a 2,052-vote lead over Collins but as the returns came in from Alleghany and Bath counties and the cities of Covington and Clifton Forge Collins cut it down to size.



Sen. Hale Collins

Collins, 64, and a lawyer in Covington, was expected to go good in his home county of Alleghany and in the cities and Bath County.

Del. Putney Is Winner In Bedford

BEDFORD—Del. Lacey E. Putney was re-elected to a third term in the House of Delegates by Bedford County voters yesterday.

Putney, 37, a conservative Democrat, defeated his Republican opponent, James C. McIvor, 32, by a vote of 2,766 to 1,773. Both are Bedford natives and both practice law in Bedford.

Putney campaigned on his experience as a conservative and on his committee assignments in the House.

Putney did experience trouble during the summer when the Democratic nomination almost slipped away from him as the result of a split among county Democrats over a controversial appointment to the Bedford County Circuit Court judgeship.

Putney, who failed to endorse a Bedford lawyer for the judgeship, claimed that the supporters of R. Bolling Lambeth, who opposed him in the primary, had designed the judgeship fight to "crucify" him.

He narrowly gained the nomination, but Democrats apparently reunited in yesterday's election to return him to the House of Delegates.

McIvor, Republican chairman for Bedford County, was defeated in 1963 by 47 votes when he opposed Democrat A. A. Rucker for election as Commonwealth's Attorney of Bedford County.

In Roanoke County, Almond out-polled Collins 6,179 to 4,127. Covington, Collins' hometown, gave him 1,529 votes to Almond's 581. Collins also had Almond two-to-one in Alleghany and Bath counties.

The race was closest in Botetourt County, where Collins beat Almond by only eight votes—1,316 to 1,308.

Almond, a 42-year-old Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. engineer, had been expected to do well in Roanoke County, added to Collins' district when the legislature was reapportioned.

Purge of Reds in Jakarta Extends Into Government

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP)—The army's purge of Communists in Indonesia was reported today to have spread to Parliament, the universities and more government agencies.

The official news agency Antara said 57 representatives of the Indonesian Communist party had been dismissed temporarily from the House of Representatives.

— an advisory body — and 14 Communist or pro-Communist universities and colleges had been closed in the continuing aftermath of the attempted Oct. 1 coup.

More than 1,300 Communists were fired by the Maritime Ministry, the army-controlled agency reported.

GOP Hopes Rise, Fall As Urban Areas Report

Before he conceded shortly before midnight last night, Linwood Holton was optimistic for at least two hours after the polls closed that he would win the governorship of Virginia.

But returns from some of the state's larger urban areas—particularly the fast-growing Norfolk-Newport News section—indicated around 9 o'clock that only a miracle would put him in the governor's mansion.

In Norfolk, the Democrats won by about a 2-1 margin. That was the beginning of the bad news for Holton.

Holton and other Republican leaders in the state headquarters in Roanoke still hoped Northern Virginia would go strong for the GOP ticket.

Shortly after 10 p.m., Holton was told Arlington County had given him about a 1,000 vote majority.

"We only won by a thousand," he said. "Well, we're in pretty bad shape... I'm afraid we've had it."

The Republicans figured they had taken Arlington by 53 percent, and optimism still showed through worried faces. But the Democratic lead continued to increase and Holton told an associate at 10:35 p.m., "It looks like we're getting colored now."

The Republicans were behind by more than 38,000 votes by 10:30 and 10 minutes later the Associated Press and United Press International declared Godwin the winner.

"Hi, Hazel," Holton grinned to Mrs. Hazel Barger, the GOP National Committeewoman for Virginia.

"I can't smile," she replied.

The Republican candidate had a private conference with I. Lee Potter, the GOP National Committeeman from Northern Virginia, then decided against tossing in the towel.

"I'd like to see something from Fairfax County," Holton said.

The Richmond returns came in and the Republicans in the headquarters learned they had been crushed there—two GOP incumbents also lost their House of Delegates seats.

"We lost pretty badly," Mrs. Barger said of the Richmond results.

A few minutes later, a third of the returns were in from Fairfax County and showed Holton was ahead by about 1,000 votes, but victory had long been out of sight.

At 11:05 p.m. Linwood Holton decided to go to the Roanoke television stations, a few blocks away, and concede to Mills Godwin.

"I think we might as well start walking up the street," said Holton sadly. "I don't like to drag these things out."

The Republican banner bearer stood on a chair in the headquarters crowded with party workers and told them they did a good job, "but it didn't go."

He praised the workers and said the strong Republican campaign forced the Democrats to make promises they wouldn't have made to Virginians otherwise.

"If they perform," Holton said of the new Democratic winners, "they perform as a result of our nudging. If they don't perform, we'll get them next time."

The workers cheered and applauded.

Earlier, Holton had been optimistic. At one point he said he thought he had a real chance to be the next governor of Virginia.

He pointed out, as the returns continued to come in, that the GOP ticket was running close or ahead of the record vote GOP candidate Ted Dalton got in 1953 when he lost to Democrat Thomas Stanley.

But this time the Republicans had something Dalton didn't have—a third party candidate who was pulling in a large chunk of votes at the expense of the Democrats.

Holton noted that Conservative Party candidate William Story was getting many more votes, which the Democrats would have gotten, than the third-party candidate did in 1953.

The GOP headquarters, festooned in red, white and blue "Make Virginia First Again" banners, was jammed with party leaders and workers who listened to the returns on two television sets and two radios.

The early returns from Southside and Eastern Virginia, strong Democratic territory, showed Holton trailing Godwin by only 1,400 votes of a total of 30,600 and that Story had gotten 6,400 of them.

"Oh," said Holton, smiling and studying the returns, "you all are looking at the next governor, I believe." He said that at 8:45 p.m., some 45 minutes before he learned Godwin had gathered a lead of nearly 20,000 votes.

"A figure like that scares you a little," said Holton when he handed the new total. But he still said there was the GOP territory of Northern Virginia to hear from.

"We're a head of Dalton everywhere we've been," said Holton, "and the Story vote apparently is cutting substantially into the Godwin vote."

Shortly after 9 p.m., Mrs. Barger, beaming, noted that the Riverdale area of Roanoke City had gone to the Republicans by a small margin.

"That's the first time we've ever carried Riverdale," she said.

As hopes for a Republican gubernatorial victory rapidly dimmed, an occasional cheer still went up in the headquarters as news of GOP victories for the House of Delegates and other races came in.

On television, Holton said he wasn't saying whether he would head the Republican ticket for governor four years from now, but "I'm clearly not through with politics."

He congratulated Godwin and said he is sure the Democrats will live up to the promises they

made to Virginians during their campaign.

"I never did really expect to win," Holton said, "but I wouldn't have been surprised if we had."

\$35,000 Asked In Road Death

A \$35,000 damage suit stemming from a traffic accident in Pulaski County last fall, in which a motorist was killed, has been filed in U.S. District Court in Roanoke.

Mrs. Louise Elton Callahan, executrix of the estate of her late husband, Walter Reams Callahan, filed the suit against Robert S. Nicholson, Joppatown, Md., Anderson-Hickey Co., Nashville, Tenn., and Ralph Edward West, Gallatin, Tenn.

The Vote for Governor

RICHMOND (AP)—The vote for governor by congressional districts:

	Pcts.	Reported	Godwin	Holton	Story
First	179	150	24593	14197	4730
Second	98	94	22620	11168	7974
Third	136	136	31645	22844	17934
Fourth	201	170	20248	6764	15044
Fifth	252	218	17568	13142	6444
Sixth	224	219	24544	30854	5611
Seventh	261	258	22815	21646	2444
Eighth	244	239	25559	14620	5944
Ninth	258	241	24532	21615	9344
Tenth	220	193	31152	36395	2244
Grand Totals	2063	1918	245276	193245	69344
Total vote, 514181			(47.7)	(37.6)	(13.3)

6th District Tabulation

The vote for governor by cities and counties in the 6th District (219 of 224 precincts reporting):

County or City	Pcts	Reported	Godwin	Holton	Story
Alleghany	14	14	903	583	
Bedford	31	31	2054	1513	
Botetourt	12	21	1143	1367	
Campbell	22	22	1667	1267	
Clifton Forge	5	5	761	483	
Covington	5	5	1273	669	
Craig	8	8	482	319	
Floyd	12	12	623	1261	
Lynchburg	17	17	3864	3422	
Montgomery	20	20	2196	3263	
Radford	4	1	309	291	
Roanoke City	36	34	5800	9386	824
Roanoke County	29	29	3469	7030	494
Totals	224	219	24544	30854	5611

Area Election Highlights

Results of key legislative races in Western Virginia:

18th SENATE DISTRICT—Alleghany, Bath, Botetourt, Roanoke County, Clifton Forge and Covington: Sen. Hale Collins (D) won over Del. D. Henry Almond (R).

16th SENATE DISTRICT—Smythe, Tazewell and Buchanan: George F. Barnes (R) defeated Sen. Donald A. McGlothlin.

11th SENATE DISTRICT—Bedford and Lynchburg: Sen. Robert S. Burruss Jr. (R) won over Arthur B. Davis III (D).

6th HOUSE DISTRICT—Alleghany, Botetourt, Clifton Forge, Del. George J. Kostel (D) won over Rev. Robert G. Hughes (R).

10th HOUSE DISTRICT—Augusta, Highland, Staunton,

Waynesboro: Del. A. R. Giesen Jr. (R) and Beverley Roller (R) over Louis Spilman (D) and Richard A. Farrier (D).

46th HOUSE DISTRICT—Montgomery County and Radford: John Dalton (R) unseated Kenneth I. Devore (D).

17th HOUSE DISTRICT—Roanoke and Roanoke County: Robert Spessard (D) won over Charles H. Osterhout (R).

11th HOUSE DISTRICT—Bedford County: Del. Lacy E. Putney (D) over James C. McIvor (R).

32nd HOUSE DISTRICT—Carroll, Grayson and Galax: Jerry H. Geisler (R) won over Raleigh M. Cooley (D).

43rd HOUSE DISTRICT—Lynchburg: William M. (Bill) Dudley (D) won over Frank M. McCann (R).

56th HOUSE DISTRICT—Roanoke County: Del. John W. Hagen (R) won a second term over David S. McClung II.

30th HOUSE DISTRICT—Franklin and Floyd counties: Russell Davis (R) unseated Del. Nathan B. Hutcherson (D).

57th HOUSE DISTRICT—Roanoke City: Del. Willis M. Anderson (D) and Del. M. Caldwell Butler (R) won over James O. Trout and George A. Betzold.

33rd HOUSE DISTRICT—Washington, Scott and Bristol: Joseph P. Johnson (D) and Del. James B. Fugate (D) won over Robert T. Carter (R) and Carl H. Pennington (I).

12th HOUSE DISTRICT—Bland, Craig, Giles, Pulaski and Wythe: Del. Garnett S. Moore (D) and Archie A. Campbell (D) won over Del. Rupert N. Kincer (R).

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Roanoke, Va.

Top Assembly Leaders Cautious on Sales Tax

Most Take Wait-See View On Eve of Opening Session

By James Latimer

Top leaders in the Virginia General Assembly took a wait-and-see attitude last night on the state sales tax issues that promise to dominate the Assembly's regular 1966 session.

The men most immediately concerned with handling sales tax legislation at the session opening today all were inclined to mark time until Governor Harrison and Governor-elect Godwin divulge their sales tax programs.

Harrison is expected to outline his fiscal proposals when he goes before a joint meeting of Senate and House of Delegates to deliver his final report on the state of the Commonwealth at about 1:30 p.m. today.

Godwin is expected to present his sales tax views in detail to the Assembly early next week after his inauguration this Saturday.

It's long been an open secret that Harrison and Godwin have been working on recommendations that this 1966 Assembly enact a state sales tax.

There have also been some hints that the two Governors' views won't exactly agree with either the majority or minority positions taken by the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council in an 8-to-6 split after studies of the sales tax in relation to state-local fiscal problems.

Still Uncommitted

As they arrived at the Capitol in advance of last night's Democratic caucuses, three Democratic powers who will play key roles in a great legislative struggle over the sales tax weren't ready to commit themselves to any sales tax course.

Related Stories, Page 4

The caucuses, meanwhile, routinely nominated Assembly officials for formal election when the two houses convene at noon today. While the Democratic majorities of 88 delegates and 36 senators were caucusing, the Republican minority of 12 delegates and four senators held its own caucus across the street in Hotel Richmond.

Reporters looking for straws in the sales tax winds approached three key Democrats, with the following results:

(1) Del. John Warren Cooke of Mathews, House majority leader and chairman of the VALC study committee on the sales tax, indicated he wouldn't introduce the VALC sales tax bills—if at all—until sometime after Governor-elect Godwin delivers his legislative program.

(2) Del. Charles K. Hutchens, chairman of the House Finance Committee, which handles all tax measures, said he still liked the VALC majority plan which he helped prepare, but would keep an open mind to consider the Godwin program.

(3) State Sen. J. D. Hagood of Halifax, Senate Finance Committee chairman and a

Continued on Page 4, Col. 1

Republican members of the Virginia General Assembly decided last night to strike a couple of blows today for more democracy in the 1966 Assembly session.

Fourteen of the 16 GOP legislators, caucusing in Hotel Richmond, approved moves that would seek to achieve these goals:

(1) Provide that every Assembly member, which also means every Republican,

should serve on at least one major committee.

(2) Prevent Assembly committees from acting on legislation in executive or secret sessions—and perhaps from holding such sessions.

Whether new or revised rules would be proposed when the new Assembly organizes for business today, or whether other steps will be taken toward the two goals, were ques-

tions to be decided by the GOP group this morning.

In the overwhelmingly Democratic Legislature, Republican members long have been shunted aside to minor committees. Heretofore, their pleas for more recognition have been brushed off by the Democrats.

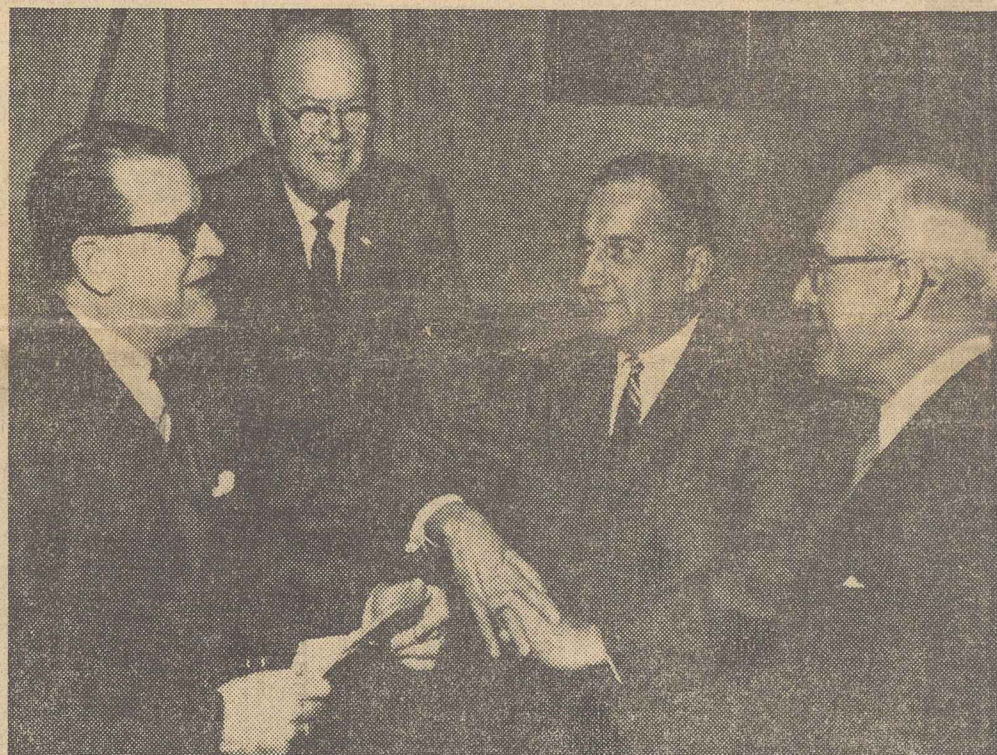
This year the GOP minority is slightly larger than it was in 1964—12 Republicans in the 100-member House, four in the 40-man Senate.

The GOP caucus re-elected Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke as chairman and named a new delegate, Don E. Earman of Harrisonburg, as secretary. It named Sen. James C. Turk of Radford and Del. A. R. Giesen Jr. of Staunton as GOP legislative members of the state GOP committee.



Staff Photo

Sens. McCue (left) Manns, on Steering Committee Named Last Night at Senate Democratic Caucus



Staff Photo

Caucus Chairman Smith (left), Speaker Moore (right) Win Again With Clerk Rich (next to Smith), Floor Leader Cooke, Democrats All

More Posts on Committees, Open Meetings Are GOP Aim



Del. M. Caldwell Butler
Re-elected Chairman

GOP Caucus Elects Butler

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND — The Republican minority in the General Assembly Tuesday night re-elected Del. M. Caldwell Butler from Roanoke chairman of its caucus and started a campaign to get wider representation by both Democrats and Republicans on standing committees in the House of Delegates.

Committee assignments in the House are made by Speaker E. Blackburn Moore who will be re-elected for a ninth term when the General Assembly reconvenes at noon Wednesday.

At first, the Republicans considered fighting for a rules change to require the speaker to appoint one minority party member to each standing committee in the House.

But after a discussion they agreed to a suggestion by Del. Jerry H. Giesler, freshman House member from Hillsville, that the change should require the speaker to appoint each member of the House to one important committee.

Giesler said this move would take the GOP effort "out of politics" because there are Democrats who likewise have been ignored by the speaker.

Del. Arthur R. (Pete) Giesen Jr., from Staunton, said a few Democrats have the top committee assignments "and they run from committee to committee."

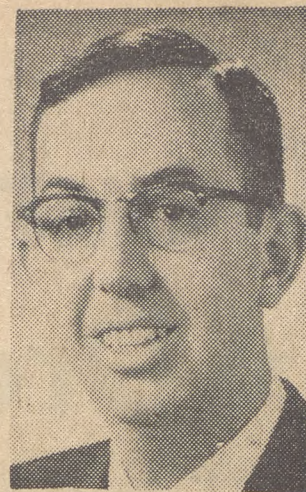
Del. John Dalton, freshman

House member from Radford, who is also counsel for the Republican State Central Committee, and Giesen were assigned the task of drafting the proposed rules change for introduction when the House adopts its rules for the 1966 session.

Butler told his fellow Republicans that "we have got to realize that we've got a responsibility as never before."

He said that it appears now that the administration of incoming Gov.-Elect Mills E. Godwin Jr. will propose things that the Republican Party has advocated for years and the GOP must face up to its obligations to Virginia as "the responsible opposition party."

"It is our duty," Butler said, "to support those things that are right, to oppose things that



M. Caldwell Butler

are wrong and to question those things about which there is doubt."

The caucus elected Sen. James C. Turk of Radford and Del. Giesen as the delegation's two representatives on the state GOP Central Committee—positions provided for in the party plan.

Del. Don Earman of Harrisonburg was elected secretary of the caucus.

City • County • State

News

of THE TIMES

Wednesday, January 12, 1966.

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14 of 16 Caucus

Phone Booth Won't Hold Va. GOP Legislators Now

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

RICHMOND—Old cliches die hard.

But at least one should be pretty well shot after the Republicans in the General Assembly caucused last night.

No longer can Virginia's Republican legislators meet in a telephone booth. Not, at least, with the following they have attracted.

Fourteen of the 16 Republicans in the assembly met in the Capitol Room of the Hotel Richmond. They were next door to state Democratic headquarters and within earshot of a lobby full of Democrats.

With the Republicans were newspaper reporters from the Roanoke World-News, the Roanoke Times, the Richmond Times-Dispatch, the Virginian-Pilot, the Washington Post and United Press International. Reuters and the Associated Press apparently slipped up and missed the whole thing.

The parents of one House member and three wives were also present.

Virginia Republicans, it was brought out in the general discussion, have developed a complex whereby they feel the Democratic majority is not being altogether fair in some of its dealings.

There is the matter of committee assignments: Despite what the speaker of the House may think, Republicans delegates do not exactly like serving on such committees as militia and police.

Nor are they particularly partial to appointments to the committees on federal relations and enrolled bills. Retrenchment and economy and immigration are not looked on with particular favor either.

The upshot of the discussion was that Republicans will

try to change the rules so that one of them will be on every major committee. (See stories on Page 1 and 11).

The mood the Republicans are in, it appears they will not consider an appointment to such committees as printing and interstate cooperation—choice plums—even if the Democrats try to convince them otherwise.

Other discussion revolved around today's events when the new members will get to vote for the first time.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke explained things this way:

"Have you been over to your desk and noticed this little gadget?" Some indicated they hadn't. "Didn't I write you a letter?" he asked.

"Anyway," he went on, "you vote by flipping a switch—from there on you'll be told what to do."

Across the street in the State Capitol building, the Senate and House Democrats caucused, too, but the only real suspense was in the House, which nominated a speaker.

Also nominated in the House were a secretary, treasurer, clerk, sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper, second doorkeeper and gallery doorkeeper. But these were all pretty cut-and-dried affairs.

As it turned out, no contest developed for speaker and Del. E. Blackburn Moore of Berryville was nominated unanimously.

This will be his ninth term, and, in a brief speech, he promised to try to serve fairly.

The nominations of Moore and the others were confirmed by the House today.

The Republicans may not have any major committee assignments, but they seem to have more fun when they caucus than the Democrats.



—World-News Photo by Ozzie Osborne

Photographed at Republican caucus were, from left, Del. Don Earman of Harrisonburg, secretary; Del. Jerry Giesler, Hillsville; Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman; and Sen. Kenneth Robinson, Winchester.

The Roanoke World-News

Wednesday, January 12, 1966

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Staff Photo

Minority Leader Butler (left) Seeks Rule Change
Floor Leader Cooke Opposed GOP Plan

GOP Effort to Change House Rules Fails

By Hamilton Crockford

The Republican minority made a try to assure all 12 of its House members a major committee assignment as the opening order of business in the House of Delegates yesterday.

Democrats listened calmly and then squelched the effort with a vocal abundance of "no" votes.

The bid came after Democratic floor leader John Warren Cooke of Mathews moved that the House operate in the new session under the identical rules it used in the last regular General Assembly session in 1964.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, the minority leader, proposed to amend House Rule 15, which gives all committee assignment powers to the House Speaker.

Butler proposed to add one sentence saying, "The speaker

shall appoint each member of the House to no less than one of the standing committees of the House consisting of 17 members each, and to the Committee on Privileges and Elections (which has 13)."

Del. E. Blackburn Moore of Berryville had just been elected to a record ninth term as Speaker.

"The presiding officer is at this point waiting in breathless anticipation of our decision" on the amendment, Butler said. "We are at this point the master and he is the servant . . . It will not always be thus . . ."

He agreed that committee assignments have come to be "a legitimate weapon for party discipline." But a denial of important assignments would mean "we deny to the people who

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

GOP Fails to Change Rules in House

Continued From First Page

elected us the representation to which they are entitled," he said. He noted there are 36 new members.

Only Cooke among the Democrats spoke in reply. The rules of the House "have stood the test of time," he said, and he heard no call from anyone but Butler for a change.

He observed that the rules under which the House operates are somewhat different from the Senate's. The House has no committee like the Senate Steering Committee to handle assignments; House assignments are solely within the Speaker's province and responsibility, he said.

Butler sought a roll-call vote after the voice vote on the amendment and before the vote

on Cooke's motion. "If sufficient (hands) are up," Moore said.

"If we have no rules, how do we determine what is sufficient?" Butler attempted. Would the speaker agree to 20 percent? He did. An even dozen hands went up in the 100-member House.

A recorded vote on the motion to continue the same rules showed six Republicans opposed, two Democrats not voting and all the rest in favor.

After hearing Governor Harrison's farewell address, the House adjourned at 2:19 p.m. to reconvene at 11 a.m. today, an hour earlier than usual.

Moore explained that the early start is necessary to handle the canvassing of the November election returns, a job he said takes several hours.

Only two House bills were introduced yesterday.

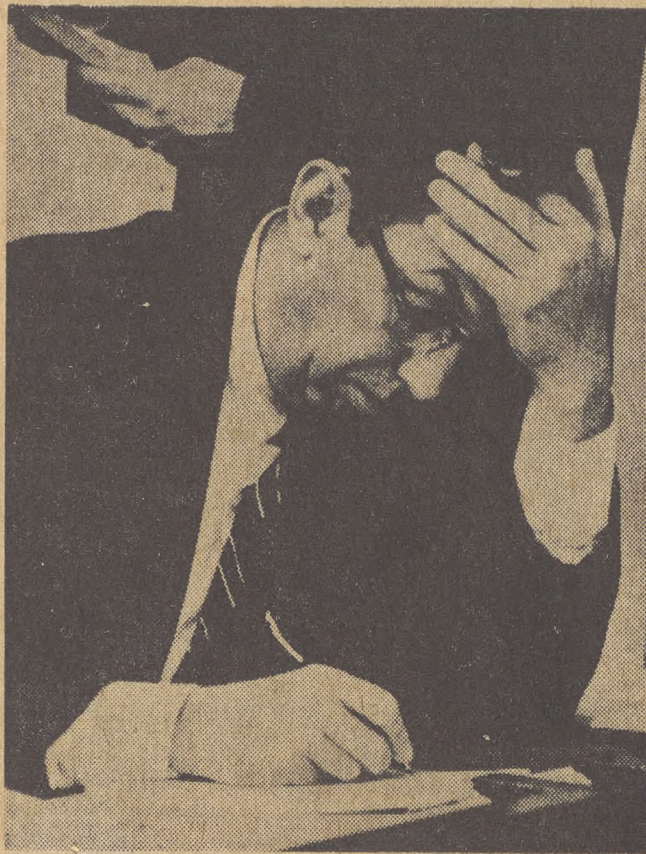
The House organized shortly after noon by routinely electing its officials nominated by the Democratic caucus the night before.

Moore was unanimously named Speaker for another term, which will give him an unprecedented 18 years in the post.

George R. Rich was re-elected clerk, and Joseph W. Healy, sergeant-at-arms. Others re-elected were Robert W. Overby as first doorkeeper, Eli J. Griffith as second doorkeeper and E. Y. Dunnivant as gallery doorkeeper.

"Nay" votes on Cooke's motion to keep the rules intact were recorded by Republicans Earman, Funkhouser, Geisler,

Giesen, Hansen and McCoy. Democrats Putney and W. C. Thompson were recorded as not voting. All others voted "Yea."



Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke ...
... His First Battle Ended in Defeat



Sen. W. P. Kellam (left), Virginia Beach ...
... Greets Del. W. M. Anderson, Roanoke



Sen. and Mrs. James Turk of Radford ...
... Await Opening of First Senate Session

THE ROANOKE TIMES, Thursday, January 13, 1966.

13



Sen. Hale Collins of Covington ...
... Opens Mail Before Gavel Sounds

(Times Photos by Oakie Asbury)

GOP Loses Bid for Better Assignments

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND—The 12 Republicans in the House of Delegates lost Wednesday in an effort to get themselves and some Democrats who in the past have been "passed over" by Speaker E. Blackburn Moore appointed to at least one important House committee.

It was all over in 11 minutes and the veteran speaker kept his power to fill committee vacancies with any member he wishes.

"The rules have stood the test of time," Del. John Warren Cooke, the Democrats' floor leader, argued in asking the 88 Democrats in the House to reject the GOP minority's proposed amendment.

It would have required the speaker to appoint each member of the House to at least one important committee.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler, the GOP caucus chairman from Roanoke, and the other 11 Republicans hoped to pick up some support from Democrats who, likewise, have not been given at least one good committee assignment.

But the Democrats stood together in rejecting the GOP's overture.

The GOP amendment was rejected on a voice vote and Butler could not get the Democrats' support on a show of hands to force a recorded vote. It would have taken 20 of the 100 House members.

Butler said that for years the granting or withholding of good committee assignments "has been made a legitimate weapon for party discipline."

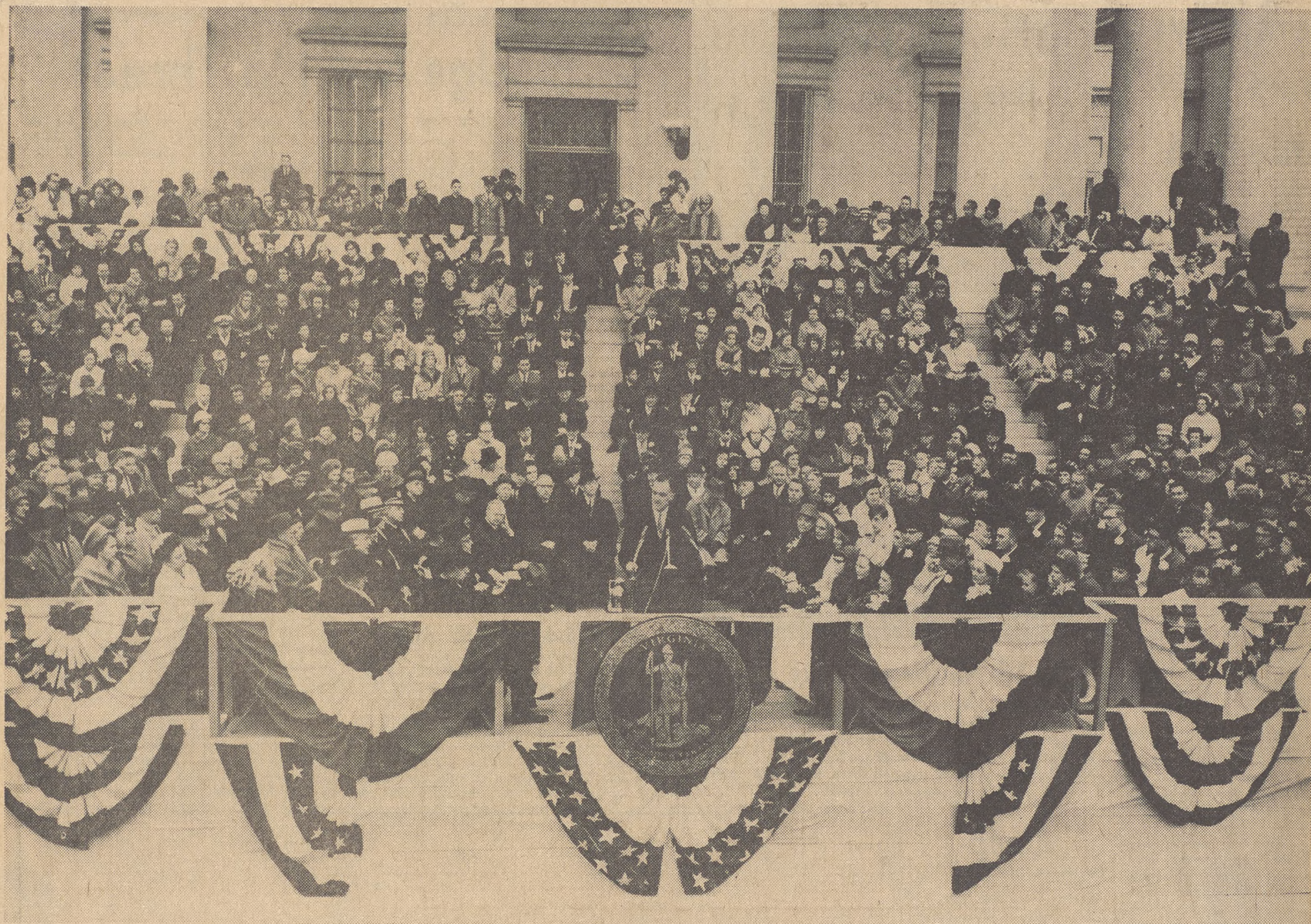
The GOP's spokesman said all members of the legislature were elected by their constituents and the General Assembly "should have their collective judgment as to what is good for Virginia."

Butler contended that at the moment the House could decide whether Speaker Moore, who has held the office since 1950, would fill the vacancies this time with "reasonable 'irection" from the House membership.

But he held out no hope of winning.

"At this point," Butler told the House, "we are the masters and he (the speaker) is our servant. It will not always be that way."

Moore has a large number of committee vacancies to fill in the wake of a turnover of 36 members since the 1964 session.



Governor Godwin Delivers Address From Capitol Steps Today Following His Inauguration as the 68th Governor of Virginia

Staff Photo by Joe Colognori

Inauguration Follows Tradition of Miserable Cold

By Charles McDowell Jr.

In the great tradition of American inaugural ceremonies, the Commonwealth of Virginia assembled all its leading public men on the steps of the State Capitol yesterday and very nearly froze them there for posterity.

★ ★ ★
THE DAY WAS raw, bitterly cold, gray, leaden, thoroughly unpleasant — just the sort of day that we Americans, with our fabled common sense, regard as a perfectly proper day for great outdoor festivals to swear in Presidents and governors.

This time it was Mills E. Godwin Jr. of Suffolk standing up there in the wintry wind taking the oath as Governor. He came into office in thermal underwear and a cutaway, his face and hands vaguely blue, his teeth chattering.

But as we expect of our leaders, he triumphed over the adversity of 32-degree temperature. He was good-humored, dignified and proud, and he went beyond the call of duty by saying his speech in just 12 minutes.

The short, quick cadence of his oratory warmed him up, and he actually seemed to enjoy the 45-minute parade that passed beneath the reviewing stand. Only his immediate family, a few friends old and true, and those politicians encumbered by having their names in the program stuck it out with him on the stand.

★ ★ ★
VIRGINIA'S TWO United States Senators, A. Willis Robertson and Harry F. Byrd Jr., and nine of the 10 members of the House of Representatives came down from Washington to celebrate the induction of the Governor.

The missing congressman was Howard W. Smith of the Eighth District.

Judge Smith is not noted as an outdoor politician.

★ ★ ★
One thing about the day was warm—the politics. Senator Byrd walked into the Capitol at midmorning, and frankly and energetically went about the business of soliciting support for reelection next year. He was all over the place, looking into eyes, speaking into ears, seeking commitments and getting some.

A potential opponent, Rep. W. Pat Jennings of the Ninth District in Southwest Virginia, was operating somewhat more cautiously, but he was shaking every hand in sight and the objective was the same. In Hotel John Marshall among friends, Jennings was saying flatly that he was running against Byrd.

Senator Robertson also was getting around. He was making no distinction among Byrd people and Jennings people as he went after support for reelection to another six-year term of his own.

Blue cards were passed out at the Capitol and in the hotels saying, "Draft Henry Howell for the Senate." Four or five plastic hats bearing the same inscription around the crown were seen in the crowd watching the inauguration. State Senator Howell, of Norfolk, said quietly in the Senate cloakroom that he had in mind being drafted to run against Robertson.

One other man whose name keeps bobbing up when either Senate race is discussed, State Sen. William B. Spong Jr. of Portsmouth, took no obvious part in the merry politicking. Bill Spong, he don't say nothin'.

AFTER ALL the advance talk — and the thoughtful newspaper articles by a noted style expert — about the proper hat to wear to an inauguration, the distinguished guests on the platform wore almost every conceivable kind of hat, with the possible exception of a Howell campaign hat.

Governor Godwin, Lieutenant Governor Pollard and Attorney General Button wore opera hats. At least one member of the inaugural committee, the independent-minded State Senator E. O. McCue of Albemarle, wore a great slick, black beaver.

Senator Robertson, who had offered his Size 7½ beaver to Godwin some days ago, wore the Homburg that he has worn since he gave up the derby that he adopted when his wife bought him a beaver 30 years ago and he decided

then and there to show her who wore the hat in his house.

Among the former Governors present, J. Lindsay Almond Jr. wore a Homburg, Colgate W. Darden Jr. wore a Homburg, William M. Tuck wore a gray western campaign hat, and Thomas B. Stanley wore a brown fedora with a narrow brim.

Senator Byrd did not wear any hat at all.

Employment Commissioner J. Eldred Hill Jr., chairman of the arrangements committee, did not wear a hat or a coat. When it was over — everything having gone smoothly — he just stood there grinning, not realizing he was frozen solid.

★ ★ ★
VETERAN inauguration-watchers could not recall a gubernatorial salute that compared in loudness or concussion with the 19 blasts

for Godwin. Members of the Second Howitzer Battalion, 111th Field Artillery of Richmond, who accomplished the awesome salute with three 105 mm howitzers, said the temperature and humidity were "just right" for maximum effect.

The crowd jumped as one man. The pigeons swept back and forth over the square in a panicked flock. (Silly birds. The squirrels have become sophisticated; they stayed in their houses, peering out and looking mildly annoyed.)

Flame, wadding and concussion shooting out of the barrels of the big guns knocked leaves and small branches off a nearby magnolia.

On the fifth shot, a good many people heard the unmistakable sound of breaking glass. A check of the Capitol and other buildings in the neighborhood did not

immediately disclose where it happened.

★ ★ ★
ONE OF THE pleasantest times of the day was just before the outdoor ceremonies when the dignitaries gathered in the Old Hall of the House to relax and talk.

Governor Harrison reminisced quietly. Fred G. Pollard exercised the prerogatives of Lieutenant Governor a few minutes early and sent for ash trays. Somebody broke into the coffee awaiting the reception. A state senator plunked his opera hat on the head of Chief Justice John Marshall's bust.

A noted statesman spilled a crop of coffee on the new rug.

"Get that up," said Speaker E. Blackburn Moore, who keeps his head on all occasions. "That rug cost money!"

★ ★ ★
IF ONE CAN risk gen-

Continued on Page 8, Col. 4

Section

B

Richmond Times-Dispatch

Sunday, January 16, 1966

State, City and Editorial

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New Governor Takes Oath From Chief Justice John W. Eggleston as State Officialdom Watches



T-D News Bureau Photo by Oliver S. Moore

Charlottesville's Sugar Hollow Reservoir on Moorman's River Normally Backs Up Beyond Tree Stump in Foreground

State Drought Affects Virtually Everyone

Great Drought Is Predicted For Year 1966

JUL 10 '39

PALO ALTO, CAL., (P)—A prediction that the greatest drought in centuries would come 27 years hence, and a suggestion that a "chemical evolution" theory might solve one of life's mysteries—the structure of protein—highlighted the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The drought prediction was made by Halbert P. Gillette, geologist and meteorology research. He had found evidence in the rocks there was a 1701-year rainfall cycle, having sub-cycles of 567 and 189 years.

He said the year 1966 would be the bottom of all three cycles and should produce a drought comparable to the only other major occurrence of its kind in written history, in the year 265 A. D., "About when the Roman empire began to crumble and when wars in China were chronic."

Varves Studied

Gillette's prediction was based

Editor's Note: (Last week 80 of Virginia's counties were declared eligible for federal loans because of the persistent drought. Conditions are listed as extreme or severe in all areas of the state except the Southwestern segment, labeled moderate. To determine the effects of the dry spell, Times-Dispatch News Bureau reporters and correspondents fanned out across the state to compile this report.)

Although light rainfalls this week and a scattered snowfall last night provided temporary relief, Virginians continue to face an extended drought that affects virtually everyone—sportsmen, farmers, gardeners, industries, housewives and politicians.

In the Northern Neck and parts of Southside, housewives are conserving dwindling water supplies from wells by taking the family wash to laundromats.

Some Shenandoah valley farmers are spreading moisture-absorbing mulch on the parched earth around plants, a costly operation.

AND ACROSS THE state, town, county and city officials watch water levels drop in their reservoirs; rural homeowners lower buckets into dry wells; farmers bend to inspect winter grains stunted by lack of rainfall.

A winter drought is generally less dramatic and less severe in effects than during the warmer growing seasons to come, and water officials and con-

quickly absorbed into the dry surface soil, leaving little to run off into low-lying streams or to build up deeper reserves.

IN TIME, IT will severely strain ground water resources," according to Julian Alexander, commissioner of water resources.

As vegetation comes out of its winter dormant stages and begins sapping up more water in the coming growing months, "we'll likely have a worsening of the situation," he continued.

Alexander said light rainfalls such as the recent ones will be of little help. And heavy, one-day rains won't either—they run off too quickly instead of soaking deep into the soil. What is needed, he explained, is a series of steady downpours from 24 to 48-hour periods, scattered throughout the next month or more.

The latest 30-day weather outlook offers little encouragement for such steady, above-average precipitation, he added.

WINTER SNOWS are not expected to bring an end to the long-range effects of the drought, either. Water officials estimate it takes eight inches of snow to equal an inch of rain.

Low streams posed an unusual problem when drought conditions began pushing salt upstream in tidal rivers,

most immediate danger is to small winter grain crops—winter wheat, barley and oats. Farm agents from Southside to the Shenandoah valley and across to the Northern Neck noted stunted crops—and even some instances where the small-grain seeds failed to germinate because of a lack of moisture.

In Lancaster county, the recent rains softened up the ground so that farmers could plant winter wheat—several weeks past the latest recommended date—and are hoping for sunny weather to help germination.

"If we don't get a lot of rain before April 1, we will be in for a rough time," commented R. A. Farmer, county agent in nearby Richmond county.

THE SMALL GRAINS usually come out of dormancy in late February and must be top-dressed, but "if we don't get adequate rain by that time, we may not have heads (of the grain) to harvest," commented Harold Little, Essex county agent.

Tobacco farmers may also feel an economic pinch from the dry spell.

It has been so dry, according to Jack Powers, Lunenburg county agent, that tobacco farmers haven't been able to begin their regular fall plant bed treatments. "There has not been enough rainfall for the proper chemical reaction to take place in plant beds that

less they are artificially watered, according to the county agent.

SPORTSMEN MAY continue to suffer from the drought, even though forests are now open after being closed during "extraordinary hazardous" fire conditions.

Trout streams and federal fish hatcheries are the prime concern. With the water table down at least nine inches in the mountains, some streams and springs have disappeared, and the three federal fish hatcheries have found their runs so low that fish are being released into any available stream to preserve the brood stock.

Dixie Shumate, biologist with the Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries, predicted that unless the normal water table is restored, sportsmen may find one-half—or even more—of their usual trout streams dry in the spring.

WATERFOWL and small-game hunters lost hunting days in the east because of the forest closure. But the weather during this period would have offered little productive shooting anyway; with the ground dry, dogs cannot find the scent of wildlife, and ducks and geese don't fly in sunny "blue bird" weather.

Economically affected are the private shooting preserves, where owners tend empty cash registers, but still must buy feed for the stocked pheasants,

creased interest in obtaining federal funds for new dam construction.

Shallow wells are being abandoned for deeper artesian ones. A Richmond county man gave up when he dug an open well and found no water at 60 feet, finally hit an artesian supply 100 feet down.

In northern Virginia, the driest region on the state map, some farmers are transporting water considerable distances for livestock.

Among numerous localities facing water problems:

Charlottesville—During December city was 300 to 400 gallons short, largely because of industrial waste in the James river. All three reservoirs unusually low, but no permanent damage is expected when a new reservoir is completed this summer.

Scottsville—Pollution in the James river is forcing the town to seek other water supply, according to Brown, county executive.

Standardsville—Springs, one of the main sources of water, have dried up and an additional well was recently completed to supplement two others. A feasibility study is under way for a water project.

Madison—A shortage has been temporarily solved with recent completion of a well. The White Oak water project, nearly complete, is expected to solve the problem permanently.

Rufus McCoy Plans To Be Busy Legislator



Del. McCoy Holds Bills He's Introduced

By BILL JOHNSON
Associated Press Writer

RICHMOND (AP) — Rufus V. McCoy Sr. lived 65 years without ever visiting Richmond, but when he finally arrived he was part of the big time.

"I like what I've seen of it," he allows, "but I haven't seen much. I've been at work."

McCoy arrived by bus last Tuesday, a freshman member of the Virginia General Assembly representing the far southwest counties of Dickenson and Russell in the House of Delegates.

There's no question that he's been at work. Through the first two days of his first legislative session he introduced a total of five bills and resolutions.

"I've got two more right here in my pocket, and about five more in all," he says.

McCoy, a retired school teacher who turned his hand at coal mining in the past, tried to get to Richmond two other times. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the House in 1949 and 1957.

"I served one term on the Dickenson County Board of Supervisors, from 1948 to 1952," he adds.

Last November he was elected to the House over the Democratic incumbent even though he was, in his view, flying under false colors.

"I had to run as an independent," he says. "I said 'no' to everybody who came to me and asked me to run, but when the deadline for nomination by parties passed I saw we weren't going to get anybody else. I couldn't run then as a Republican, so I ran as an independent."

But even though he's a Republican, a point he plans to make amply clear in a House speech Monday, McCoy credits the Democrats and Harry F. Byrd, the chieftain

of the state's Democratic party, with assuring his success.

"I got a good many Democratic votes," he says. "The Democrats helped elect me. They didn't like the way Harry Byrd dominated politics in this state. They're against him out in my section."

But he's quick to explain that being a Republican wasn't the reason he didn't vote to install House Speaker E. Blackburn Moore for an unprecedented ninth term.

"These two boys here," nodding toward adjoining desks, "were making so much racket I couldn't hear what was going on."

McCoy, who retired in 1963 after teaching for 20 years in the Buchanan and Dickenson County elementary schools, says he sees the major problem facing the General Assembly this way:

"Finding enough money to run the government without imposing a sales tax."

At the present, he says, "I'm going to have to vote against a sales tax, at least in all the forms I've seen it. It seems to me it's hard to put one on with the good, healthy surpluses we've had in the past, and more to come than anticipated this year."

"The sales tax hits the people who draw social security and retirement. If they'd exempt basic food, medicine and drugs I might go along."

Two of the bills he's introduced so far deal with voting laws—one to abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting and the other to lower the voting age to 18.

"If you can draft a boy in the army you should give him a voice in electing the people who make those decisions," he says. "If a boy is old enough to get a rifle and kill, he ought to be old enough to vote."

The other bills he's dropped in would increase teachers' retirement, furnish free school lunches for underprivileged children and free textbooks for all elementary school children.

Dickenson Delegate Unfurls GOP Banner

Related story on page 12.

RICHMOND (AP) — The delegate from Dickenson rose on a point of personal privilege in the House today — to explain that he's really a Republican.

"They've got me stuck over here in the corner labeled as an Independent," said Del. Rufus F. McCoy Sr.

He explained that he was a Republican, ran as a Republican, "told everybody I was a Republican," but was listed as an Independent on the ballot because he qualified after the deadline for party nominations.

And, he said, he was willing and able to work with anyone in the House, "Democrats or Republicans."

At the conclusion of McCoy's talk, Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, leader of the GOP caucus, rose and said:

"Mr. Speaker, I'd like to request that the House clerk now lead us in a chorus of 'We Shall Overcome'."

GOP Supports Godwin On Implied Consent Law

RICHMOND (AP) — The Republican minority in the General Assembly offered its aid to Gov. Godwin today to help defeat a move to repeal Virginia's implied consent drunk driving law.

"We are concerned about efforts now being made in this General Assembly to repeal the implied consent law," the Republicans said in a letter to Godwin.

The letter, signed by Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, GOP caucus chairman, added that Republicans legislators "strongly support your recommendation for strengthening the implied consent law and hope that you will not retreat from the position set forth in your very inspiring address to the General Assembly on Monday."

In appearing before a joint legislative session Monday, Godwin called for strengthening the implied consent law. Specifically, he recommended that the blood alcohol level to prove drunkenness be lowered from 15 per cent to .10 per cent.

Del. Junie Bradshaw of Henrico County is preparing a bill which would abolish the implied consent law. He explained that he is firmly opposed to drinking and driving and is all for highway safety.

He said he was moving to repeal implied consent because drunk driving convictions have been cut drastically since the law went into effect.

Under the implied consent law, a motorist on Virginia's highways is presumed to have given his consent to submit to a blood alcohol test if he is charged with drunken driving. Failure to submit to the test can carry additional penalties.

Committee Assignments Anger GOP Legislators

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND — House Republicans were sizzling today over the way they were passed over in assignments to major committees.

"It's not a reflection on me, but on the Democratic party," said Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, GOP minority leader in the legislature.

Most of the Republican ire was, naturally aimed at Del. E. Blackburn Moore of Berryville, long-time speaker of the House.

As speaker, he makes all committee assignments. Although he has given Republicans only paltry assignments in the past, there had been some GOP hope that they might fare better this year.

Butler, who was elected in 1961 to the House, said that, as far as he can determine, no committee that he has been assigned to has met since the mid-1930s.



Osborne

Moore, who has been in the House since 1933, also assigns bills to committees. Ordinarily, if a committee is assigned no bills, it doesn't meet.

Butler said he is the elected representative of a city of 100,000 and indicated he does not think it fair to those people for one of their representatives not to be on a major committee.

He said that "not using people on committees is a waste of talent and abilities and contrary to the theory of democracy."

Butler added: "The basic problem is that the speaker has lost sight of the fact that the government of Virginia belongs to Virginia and not to any individual or group of individuals."

In addition to complaining about how the Republicans fared, Butler put in a word for a Roanoke colleague—Del. Willis M. Anderson.

Anderson, said Butler, should have been assigned to the important House Appropriations Committee.

There had been speculation that Anderson would be named to appropriations; instead, he was named to roads. Last session he was put on counties, cities and towns, a major committee.

Only one Republican, ultra-conservative Richard Middleton of Charlottesville, is on a major House committee.

Butler said the GOP senators seem to have fared better this year than usual in committee assignments. The GOP has four members in the 40-member Senate; their top Senate

strength previously was three. A Senate steering committee makes appointments there.

Although Republicans were the most disturbed, several House Democrats were also upset. Among these were Del. George Rawlings of Fredericksburg, who is often critical of the conservative Democratic organization.

The general public probably couldn't care less about committee assignments, but legislators set great store by them. Those with good assignments always in their campaign point to their committees as proof of their influence in Richmond.

Butler elaborated on his remarks later on the House floor this afternoon.

He took a slight jab at Moore by saying:

"The four committees I'm on haven't met since I've been here. They haven't met since

See COMMITTEES, Pg. 2, Col. 3



Committee Assignments Made

House Speaker E. Blackburn Moore hands the list of new House committee assignments to Clerk George Rich to read to the delegates Monday. The assignments drew the fire of GOP Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke Wednesday.

Butler Scores Assignments Made to House Committees

RICHMOND — Del. M. Caldwell Butler, chairman of the Republican caucus, protested on the House floor Wednesday the committee assignments speaker E. Blackburn Moore made Tuesday — including his own.

He criticized the speaker for filling all the vacancies on important committees with Democrats and relegating Republicans to committees which are virtually committees in name only.

Butler, who has been in the House from Roanoke since 1962, protested he has been on the same insignificant committees since he came to Richmond for this first term.

"They have not met since I have been a member of the House of Delegates. . . . They have not met, so far as I can determine, since the speaker has been in office. Of course history doesn't go beyond that . . ."

Butler in his protest said he and the other 11 Republicans were elected by their constituents and they have a right to

By
Melville
Carico

Times
Political
Writer



have a voice in the committees' work.

Committee assignments in the House are made each two years. Moore, as speaker, has made them since 1950.

Butler told the House that he was elected to represent Roanoke, a city of 100,000, and "if the people of Roanoke wanted to dispense with my services they have had an opportunity three times."

Butler said that because of Moore's policy he and the other Republicans will continue to sit

in on committees, as long as they are allowed to remain.

He said this is not to "spy" but to familiarize Republicans with what is going on.

Butler told the House that it appeared to Republicans that at the last session the Democrat-controlled committees "went into executive session with increasing frequency adding:

"I hope you will retreat from that policy and allow us (Republicans) to participate."

Butler told Moore, who was presiding, that "We feel that you have lost sight of the fact that we too are elected representatives of the people."

Democrats sat silently while the 11 other Republicans applauded Butler at the end of his speech.

Moore made no apology for his assignments.

"The speaker has expressed himself on committee assignments . . ." Moore said when Butler sat down.

The 88 Democrats in the House refused to join a Republican effort when the General Assembly convened last Wednesday to force a rules

change requiring the speaker to appoint each delegate, regardless of party, to one major committee.

Moore, in making the appointments which were announced Tuesday, put some influential Democrats who are on two or three top committees on others.

Butler made no secret the assignments angered him as GOP minority leader.

"I've made it a rule not to speak on the floor while in anger," Butler began, but added:

"I made it a practice to count and but at 3 a.m. (Wednesday) I had reached 3,569,000 . . ."

The GOP bloc was not the only delegates that fared poorly.

Del. Thomas W. Moss and Del. Stanley E. Sacks were relegated to minor committees by the speaker. They are aligned with Sen. Henry E. Howell within the Norfolk delegation which is split. Howell, an outspoken critic of the Democratic leadership in state politics, may be a primary candidate for the U.S. Senate this year.

They Deserve a Better Break

House Speaker E. Blackburn Moore's rigidity in denying the Republicans any voice in the work of the important committees in the House of Delegates is inexcusable.

With the GOP now constituting 12 per cent of the House membership, it ought to be getting better treatment.

In the current session, as a result of Mr. Moore's assignments, the Republicans — and the communities which they represent — will lack a voice on such committees as appropriations (which writes the budget), finance (which acts on all tax proposals), privileges and elections (which considers election law changes), and several others, including roads; counties, cities and towns; insurance and banking; and courts of justice.

Mr. Moore makes no attempt to conceal his purpose, awarding important committee assignments only to Richard Middleton, an arch conservative Republican whose political views conform with the Speaker's. Del. Middleton, who was given a place on the education committee two years ago, receives an additional reward in the 1966 session, during which he will also serve on the general laws committee.

late and capable lawmaker who has been elected three terms, twice leading the city's Democratic member of the House, Willis M. Anderson, now serving only his second term. Mr. Anderson, despite his shorter tenure, has been given major committee assignments; Mr. Butler, designated by Republicans as their floor leader, has been given none.

In the State Senate, Republicans generally have been afforded fair treatment in the distribution of committee posts, possibly because they are given by a standing committee representing every section of the state. In the House, where the Speaker is given sole authority for naming committees, this has not been the case.

The Republican party, and the citizens it represents in the state Legislature, deserve a better break from the autocratic presiding officer of the House. Otherwise, the voters are likely to give increased support to the underdog in future elections, if only out of sympathy with the treatment given House Republicans.

(In fairness to the Speaker, however, it must be noted that many of the Republicans, lacking seniority, did not expect to be given seats on prestigious committees.)

The Speaker's most glaringly partisan action involved Roanoke's Del. M. Caldwell Butler, an articu-

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He Rattles Speaker Moore's 'Skeleton'

Del. M. Caldwell Butler was back in town Friday after the first two weeks of the legislature—two hard weeks for Republicans who fell on usual hard times in committee assignments—and Butler was unable to dispel the urge to compare Speaker of the House E. Blackburn Moore with Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.



By
Ben
Beagle

Speaker Moore is a Democrat, a very durable Democrat, and he is the man who makes the committee assignments in the House. Del. Butler is the leader of the Republican minority in the House and a man with what are generally thought of as lousy committee assignments.

Butler said, very slowly:

"Robert Louis Stevenson does not tell us what strange chemical formula was used to change the genial, benevolent Dr. Jekyll into Mr. Hyde, but I am satisfied that the potion had not one-tenth the strength of the strange concoction of which our genial, benevolent presiding officer must partake before he undertakes to make his committee assignments."

Butler, who serves on such committees as Printing and Public Property, would have a

public property, would have a lot of time to brood because the committees never meet, but Butler is not a brooding man.

Butler and his fellow Republicans in the House have not been brooding, but have been calling attention to the speaker's committee assignment habits—a practice which has two distinct political sides to it.

Butler and the Republicans had to decide whether they wanted to emphasize their unimportant committee roles in the legislature or "whether we were going to treat this thing as a skeleton in the closet."

"The latter course," Butler said, "is the one that is expected of us" and, accord-

ingly, Butler rose on the first day of the session to recommend heartily that each member of the House be given membership on one major committee. It did not work. The speaker smiled graciously but the rule change did not pass.

Last week, after the committee assignments were made, Butler rose again to say some things about the speaker's committee assigning and about his longevity in the chair.

On Friday, back in town, Butler began to outline what he is calling the "Thomson Law" of committee assignments in the General Assembly of Virginia.

The law, according to Butler: "In committee assignments in Virginia, the importance of the assignments of any individual is directly related to the affinity of his point of view to that which prevails upon the throne."

Butler said he is naming the law after Del. James Thomson of Alexandria, who is on Appropriations, Privileges and Elections, Courts of Justice "and probably other" committees.



Del. M. Caldwell Butler

"This rule does not always hold true," Butler added.

Butler said that a number of Democrats in the assembly "have indicated sympathy but have not had the temerity to stand up and support us."

"There are very few Democrats who are not embarrassed by this," Butler said, "and they wish we would not say any more about it."

"None of us is embarrassed," he said, "and we feel

like it's a reflection on the Democratic Party and not on us."

Butler wanted to say, though, that he believes Speaker Moore to be "a delightful conversationalist and a very fair presiding officer."

Butler, who may or may not have been mellowing, said "in fairness to the speaker, his approach to the matter of committee assignments is not without precedent."

And Butler talked briefly about "Uncle Joe" Cannon of Illinois who was speaker of the House of Representatives back in 1910 when a coalition of Democrats and Republicans, exercised about the way "Uncle Joe" assigned committees, changed the rules of the House.

Moore, Butler said, "is merely playing the game by a hard set of rules which were laid out in another day. I think there ought to be some adjustment as Virginia enters the 20th Century."

Shouldn't that be "mid-20th Century?" somebody asked.

"You mean you think we're already there?" Butler replied.

Assembly 'Gravy' Given Democrats, Virginia GOP Says

By ALEX R. PRESTON
Star Staff Writer

RICHMOND, Va.—Members of the General Assembly began a three-day weekend recess today with the castigation of Republicans over House committee assignments still ringing in their ears.

House Republican minority leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke served notice yesterday that Republicans who were assigned to unimportant committees that seldom, if ever, meet, would spend their free time keeping close tabs on Democrats who got the "gravy" assignments.

Speaker E. Blackburn Moore, in apportioning assignments Tuesday, stood by the action of the House last week in voting down Butler's proposed rural change that would have placed each of the 12 GOP members on at least one major committee.

Serves Notice

Butler, obviously angered by the treatment he had received personally, but with typical good humor, declared:

"I have been duly elected and re-elected three times by a city of 100,000 people. If the people of Roanoke wanted to dispense with my services, they have had that opportunity."

"Yet I drew the same four committees—whose names won't be familiar to you—that I was assigned to when I first came here. They have not met since I have been here, and to my knowledge have never met since the speaker (who has served as presiding officer since 1950) has been in office. I don't think history goes back much further than that."

After the laughter subsided, Butler added:

"I serve notice that the Republicans will allot themselves among the major committees. We will familiarize ourselves as much as you will allow, with what you are doing. We will participate with you as far as you allow. We are not here as spies but to share with you in your deliberations."

He asked the majority members to "retreat" from their policy of going into executive session.

"We feel you have lost sight

tion and understanding of such conditions and (human) relations, particularly as they concern various minority, racial and intergroup relations in the state."

It says 42 states, including those bordering Virginia, have established such agencies. The measure also argues that improvement of inter-group relations in Virginia is necessary to advance the economic growth of the state.

Del. William R. Durland, D-Fairfax and Falls Church, sponsored a state constitutional amendment to repeal the poll tax as a voting requirement in state and local elections. It is similar to two other proposals offered in the House by Republicans and two introduced by Senate Democrats.

On Return of Rented Cars

Among new measures was a bill by Sen. Leroy Bendheim, D-Alexandria, making it a felony to fail to return a rented car to the place agreed to in the contract. If a person rents a car now and abandons it in another state, he is guilty of a misdemeanor. By making the offense a felony, the offender can be extradited from the other state.

Another Bendheim measure would increase retirement privileges for judges and raise benefits to their survivors and dependents. At present, judges may retire only after they reach the age of 65.

The bill would allow retirement after 25 years, regardless of age. A scale of benefits to survivors, increasing with the length of service, also is set up in the legislation.

The first bill to repeal the state tuition grant law, which pays students who wish to attend private nonsectarian

Lowly Committee Posts Irk Virginia's GOP Legislators

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Staff Writer

RICHMOND, Jan. 19—It was a great day for hogs—but pure gloom for Republicans—as the Virginia General Assembly breezed through a brief session and girded for more important battles ahead.

To begin with, it was the 159th observance of Robert E. Lee's birthday, and the Legislature honored him by quitting shortly after it started.

But before the sentimental pause set in, this little drama unfolded:

House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler arose to chat, rather morosely, about the committee assignments dished out to him by Speaker E. Blackburn Moore, a Democrat, the day before. Republican Butler had learned, he said, not to speak out in anger. So he tried counting to ten. By 3 a.m. he had reached 3,500,060 and was still counting, he reported.

In House Since 1962

Butler reminded the overwhelmingly Democratic House that he has represented Roanoke, one of Virginia's larger cities, since 1962.

"Yet I drew the same four committees—whose names won't be familiar to you—that I drew when I first came here. These com-

mittees have never met since the Speaker came to Richmond, and I don't think history goes back much farther than that."

Since his 11 GOP colleagues fared little better, he announced, they would step up their bird-dogging of other people's committees. And he asked the Democrats to please stop going into executive session to get rid of them.

An unsmiling Moore, veteran of countless such assaults from the tiny but vocal Republican minority, noted tersely that the House, only last week, endorsed his method of making assignments.

Promote Hogs

Meanwhile, things were looking up for both the pork and parking industries.

A bill was introduced to create a Virginia Pork Industry Commission that would launch an educational and sales promotional campaign about pigs. Under the bill, the animals would get their own personal head tax, a 5-cent excise levy to be collected when they are sold for slaughter.

And because cars cluster so thickly around the Capitol that they pose a danger of fire, members were told politely that the state would arrange for a garage a couple of blocks away to absorb the surplus. Quiet rumblings and a few glowing

words about the booming automobile industry ensued.

It was also a day for chairs and portraits. The House voted to give departing Gov. Albertis S. Harrison the chair he had occupied for four years and agreed to set aside up to \$1500 for the painting of his portrait, to hang with those of other former Governors in the Capitol.

The only real debate occurred in the Senate. Members from several committees, including Arlington and Alexandria, engaged in pleasant combat over whose community has the best claim on Robert E. Lee. The answer, however, will have to await another Jan. 19.

Bills introduced in Virginia Assembly to improve race relations.

workers, along with the more than 100 social workers now working for the department, will survey the housing situation of the families before the increased rents under the scale are "reasonable." Rents exceeding the scale could therefore be called "unfair," they said.

CLOUDY

And warmer Friday, high near 42. Today partly cloudy, high 40. Low tonight, 28.

Northern Virginia Sun

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In the SUN Today:

Allen-Scott	4	Morgan	4
Classified	9-10	Obituaries	2
Comics	11	Sobel	12
Crossword	9	Sports	8
Editorials	4	West	4
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Vol. XXIX—No. 91

Entered at Post Office of Arlington, Va.
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Thursday, January 20, 1966

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Committee Posts Bring GOP Ire

By RAY ROGERS

RICHMOND (UPI) — Republican Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Doanoke took the floor of the House of Delegates briefly Wednesday to berate Speaker E. Blackburn Moore of Berryville for his committee assignments.

"As a rule I don't speak from the floor in anger," Butler said, "so I count and the anger subsides . . . I reached 3,560,000 at 3 a.m. this morning and was still mad."

Butler said he felt "compelled" to speak "as a duly elected representative of a city of more than 100,000 people."

THE REPUBLICAN, one of 12 in the 100-member House, said Moore assigned him to the same four committees to which he had been assigned four years

ago when he joined the House.

"These four committees have not met since I have been here or probably since Mr. Speaker has been here . . . but history doesn't go back that far."

Moore joined the House in 1933 and has been speaker since 1950. The House speaker is a steering committee of one in Virginia.

Moore is literally surrounded by Republicans in the House chamber, despite their minority status.

Butler and several Republicans sit on the speaker's right—and Maverick Republican Rufus V. McCoy of Nora is on Moore's left in the corner.

McCoy WAS put across the chamber from the Republicans after it was mistakenly assumed he was an independent because he failed to qualify for the race in time to run as a Republican.

Butler told the delegates he and his fellow Republicans would "make the best use of our abilities." He indicated they would continue, as they did last session, to attempt to it in on all important committee meetings.

"The assignments are indicative that those in control have lost sight of the fact that the government of Virginia belongs to the people," Butler charged.

He said that during the last session committees "lapsed into executive session" when Republicans were present, thus excluding them from deliberations.

"I HOPE THIS time you let us participate," Butler said.

Brief sessions were held in each House by the Assembly Wednesday afternoon. The primary order of business was the introduction of bills and resolutions, including one honoring the 159th anniversary of the birth of Robert E. Lee.

It became apparent Wednesday, if it had not been apparent before, that the question of a statewide sales tax would be the dominant issue in the General Assembly.

Del. Charles Kunkle Hutchens of Newport News, as chairman

of the House Finance Committee, will be in the forefront of the battle.

His committee will get the bill after House Majority Leader John Warren Cooke of Mathews introduces it, Cooke said he was "afraid" it would be he who will introduce the administration bill, but he declined to indicate when the measure will be brought to the House.

HUTCHENS is considered an "administration man" and the administration of Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. is pushing hard to have the tax passed this session.

Hutchens backed a previous statewide tax move by former Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, but the veteran Democrat represents a city that already has a sales tax of its own.

The tax, as proposed by former Gov. Albertis S. Harrison J., would have banned such city sales taxes in favor of the state tax.

Hutchens' Assembly associates from the Tidewater Virginia area have taken Godwin's omission from his address to the General Assembly of the aspect of repealing local sales taxes as an opportunity for discussion.

The group, led by Sen. Edward L. Breeden Jr. of Norfolk, went so far as to meet with Godwin to sound out his position on the city taxes.

IT WAS NOT revealed how far they got with the new governor, but they did not seem too disappointed after the meeting Tuesday.

In either chamber of the Assembly, or even in the hall or snackbar, lawmakers choose to discuss the tax issue even while other matters are being discussed on the floor.

Another bill proposing the abolition of the Poll tax as a prerequisite to voting was introduced in the House Wednesday, bringing to two the number of House bills seeking this. Three bills in the Senate seek to abolish the poll tax.

Del. William R. Durland of (See ASSEMBLY, Page 3)

Reprinted from the *Virginian Pilot*

The House sat in silence

"All Virginia is changing except the Speaker," said Delegate M. Caldwell Butler, the Republican from Roanoke. House Speaker E. Blackburn Moore of Berryville had just issued a list of committee assignments that placed Republicans on committees of name only, and those so obscure that, as Mr. Butler observed, nobody had ever heard of them; he himself, elected by a city of 100,000 people, had languished on the same committees-of-name-only through two previous terms--in effect, he has been denied the privilege of serving on a committee of the House of Delegates.

Mr. Butler was applauded by the tiny knot of Republicans on the Speaker's right and by two Norfolk Democrats, Delegates Stanley E. Sacks and Thomas W. Moss Jr., who also failed to get on a working committee. The rest of the House sat in silence; and therein lies the shame.

The House, replied Mr. Moore, had "expressed itself" when on opening day the Democrats had shouted down a GOP motion to require the Speaker to appoint every member to at least one major committee. One would not expect Speaker Moore to change. One might as well expect a killer shark to mother a swarm of guppies as to look to E. Blackburn Moore to exhibit any concern for min-

orities; it would be disconcerting, disheartening even, as being contrary to nature and the laws of the universe, for this man of the tabby grin and tiger's reach to pat and coddle Republicans. But in the House itself--practically the core of the House now--is a large segment of legislators who, regularly at the end of every session, have made rebellious noises about Mr. Moore's autocratic ways.

In those recent days the dissident Democrats were under Mr. Moore's paw. But now, with the changing complexion of the House, the moderates are a part of the majority and ascending the ladders of seniority to choice posts. Indeed, in this session for the first time in history urban legislators hold a one-vote edge on the House Finance Committee that will consider the crucial sales tax bills.

Mr. Butler, so right in pleading for representation, was wrong in part of his analysis. Speaker Moore ran true to form in admitting just enough urban members to prime posts to reflect their coming majority. But if the House itself is changing on many issues, the change of the moderates on the question of committee representation for minorities is a regressive switch.

As Speaker Moore stood on the ros-

trum, an impassive as the gavel in his hand, he was unchanged. But among the ranks of the encircling rows of Democrats there was, indeed, a subtle change. They looked, in their grim, silent faces, more and more like Blackie Moore.

Our sympathy for Messrs. Sacks and Moss is modified, let us admit, by the humor in their plight. These two ran on an anti-Organization ticket that made promises the size of billboards "to get Norfolk out of the Byrd Cage." Now they can testify, first-hand, what it's like to be immured. In time, though, when they have learned their political lessons, they may be permitted a higher perch.

Nor, really, should we feel sorry for Mr. Butler. His protest, presented with such grace and humor, was the high point of the last half of the first week of the 1966 Virginia General Assembly, and was noted, with appreciation, throughout the Commonwealth. He made more of an impact on the public than did the perennial dark and secret meetings and mutterings of Mr. Moore's former Democratic opponents, now his silent partners. Mr. Butler grew in public esteem, and the laughter he evoked will come back on the hustings to haunt Mr. Moore's moderates.

Editorial View

6 Roanoke World-News, Thursday, January 20, 1966

Mr. Speaker Ignores The GOP

House Speaker E. Blackburn Moore refuses adamantly to admit that times are changing politically in Virginia. As far as he is concerned, there is only one party and it is entitled to rule without question. He makes no concessions in committee appointments. Republicans, who constitute 12 per cent of the membership, get assigned to committees that exist in name only and seldom if ever meet.

Contrast this to the U.S. Congress where both parties are always represented on all committees. No matter what the numerical majority of one party, the other is given a percentage of seats corresponding to its total seats in Senate or House. The minority voice always has opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Speaker Moore adheres to the ancient dictum of Virginia's General Assembly that Republicans should not be seen if it can be

prevented and above all, should not be heard or even recognized.

Perhaps this seems like good politics to some but there is room for doubt. After all, the 12 Republicans represent people—a good many thousands of them. If leaving them off committees is supposed to be a hint to the voters that they should not send Republicans to Richmond, the hint could backfire.

There may come a day when circumstances will demand a change because the GOP membership is increasing slowly but steadily as the political complexion of the state is altered by population shifts. Mr. Moore stands (or rather sits) like Horatius at the bridge.

"All Virginia is changing except the Speaker," wryly comments *Del. M. Caldwell Butler*, of Roanoke, the GOP caucus chairman. And where committee favors are concerned, Mr. Speaker is the law. The opposition will just have to remain silent, if loyal.

Minimum Pay, Tax Bills Introduced in House

A minimum wage, state income tax reforms and the regulation of fraternities in public schools were among the objectives of new legislation that sprouted yesterday in the House of Delegates.

Del. Mary Marshall of Arlington and 24 co-patrons signed the bill to provide a \$1.25-per-hour minimum wage law covering all employers of more than five persons.

She said most of the workers who would be helped are "women struggling to support their families on inadequate incomes." Her bill would increase purchasing power by 50 million dollars in Virginia.

A pair of income tax proposals were offered by Del. D. French Slaughter of Culpeper.

One, with 44 delegates as co-patrons, would create a commission of 11 members, armed with a \$10,000 appropriation, to study the desirability of making state income tax laws conform with federal income tax laws.

[Such conformity is contemplated by legislation pending in Congress.]

A companion resolution would amend the Virginia Constitution so as to permit the state to gear its income tax to the federal tax.

Del. C. L. DuVal of Fairfax and 11 co-patrons also proposed an income tax study, but by the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council, with similar objectives of simplicity and conformity with the federal system.

Del. William R. Durland of Fairfax introduced the fraternity bill. It would authorize the State Board of Education "to establish and enforce reasonable rules and regulations or prohibiting the participation of public school pupils in fraternities, sororities or secret societies, within the school."

Another new bill, with Del. George C. Rawlings Jr. of Fredericksburg as chief patron, would create a Virginia Civil Service Commission of seven members. This group would prepare plans for a civil service system for state employees.

Among other new measures in the House were:

By Del. L. A. McMurran Jr.

of Newport News, to carry out VALC recommendations for creating a State Air Pollution Board.

By Del. John R. Sears Jr. of Norfolk, to make it unlawful for a fisherman to take more than two rockfish (or striped bass) per day longer than 40 inches.

By Del. Russell M. Carneal of Williamsburg, to broaden the powers of county boards of supervisors and authorize such boards to make appropriations to towns.

By Del. Walther B. Fidler of Richmond county, to create 15-member commission to study Virginia's marine resources, with a \$15,000 appropriation.

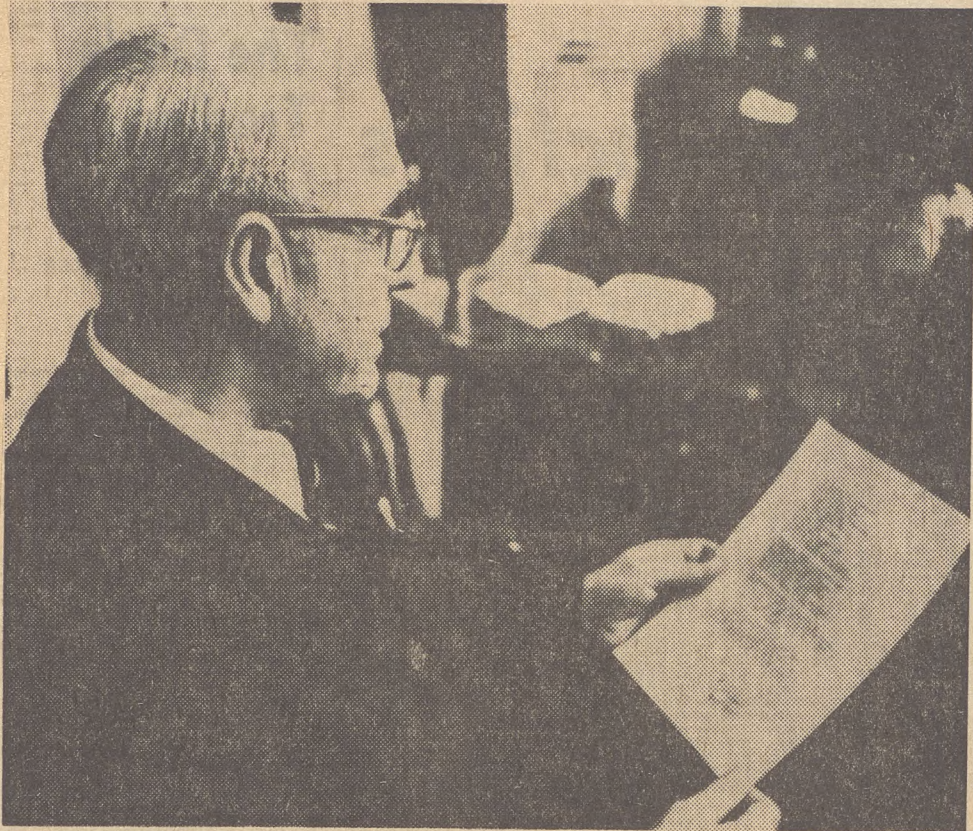
By Del. Rufus V. McCoy of Dickenson, to permit reduced taxes on the property of retired persons.

By Del. E. E. Lane of Richmond, to provide that no person who has just completed active service as juror may be required to serve again in the next 12 months.



Staff Photo

'Ayes' Have It 94-0 on College Bill
Del. Caldwell Butler Is Under Scoreboard



(AP Photo)

Valentine for Speaker Moore

House Speaker E. Blackburn Moore looks over a Valentine presented to him Monday by Dels. Junie Bradshaw of Richmond-Hen-

rico, M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke and Bernard Levin of Norfolk. Each entreated him on behalf of a favorite bill.

Republicans Oppose Godwin Sales Tax

(Continued from Page One)

making changes which the public is demanding.

"We've been home and talked to our people. . .," Butler said.

The GOP bloc also took the position the House should act first on the \$2.2 billion 1966-68 appropriations bill, before taking up the sales tax bill and a companion measure putting a 2 per cent excise tax on cars and trucks with this revenue ear-

marked for highway construction.

Otherwise, Sen. James C. Turk of Radford remarked, "it's getting the cart before the horse."

The GOP recalled that ex-Gov. Albert S. Harrison Jr., in sending the record-breaking appropriations bill to the House, said it can be financed from present tax sources.

Because of this, the GOP statement said, it would be "premature" to act on the sales tax and motor vehicles excise tax until the House knows the contents of the budget which is still in the House Appropriations Committee.

(The House Finance Committee announced Monday it will take up the motor vehicles excise tax bill next Monday afternoon.)

The Republicans contended too, that Godwin's estimate of a \$96-million surplus next July 1, which is being used in the 1966-68 appropriations bill, is too low. They claimed it will be \$115 million minus the \$34 million in the emergency appropriations bill passed earlier in the session to speed up construction at colleges and mental hospitals.

Butler said the Republicans not only object to no tax relief for individual taxpayers but to the taxing of food, bread, milk and clothing, when the sales tax will not be on whisky sold in state-operated ABC stores.

"A large majority of us favor a sales tax but not this sales tax," Butler declared, adding:

"We hope that our criticism will be accepted in the constructive manner intended and will be reflected in a better sales tax bill."

House floor leader John Warren Cooke and other administration leaders said Monday they feel they have enough votes to get the sales tax bill through the House.

NOKE TIMES

★ ★ ★ Roanoke, Va., Tuesday, February 15, 1966

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The Weather

ROANOKE: Tuesday partly cloudy. High in the low 50s.

(Full Weather Report on Page 4)

5 CENTS DAILY 20 CENTS SUNDAY

House Committee Backs Mental Institutions Probe

From AP and Staff Dispatches
RICHMOND — The House Committee on Public Institutions agreed unanimously Monday that a full-scale investigation of Virginia's mental hospitals and prisons is in order.

The committee, acting on its own initiative, named a five-man subcommittee to study and recommend how the investigation should be conducted and whether all or just some of the institutions should be covered.

The subcommittee is composed of Del. Robert W. Spesard of Roanoke, chairman; Del. Donald G. Pendleton of Lynchburg; Del. James R. Eastwood of Pittsylvania County; Del. George C. Rawlings Jr. of Fredericksburg and Del. Glenn Yates Jr. of Portsmouth.

The subcommittee was directed to report at 4:30 p.m. Wednesday.

Among the matters the subcommittee must make recommendations on is whether the investigation should be conducted by the committee itself or whether it should be handled by a special commission.

There was considerable committee sentiment that should a commission study be desired, representatives of the institutions involved should not make it.

Del. Charles W. Gunn Jr. of Lexington, committee chairman, summoned the committee members together in late afternoon to present the matter. He noted "there has been considerable discussion" of problems in the various institutions and much sentiment for an investigation.

It was the first meeting of the committee in generations and was called at the instance of

Rawlings and Pendleton who used stories in The Roanoke Times last October on the death of a mental patient at Southwestern State Hospital as evidence to support their contention an investigation is needed.

Gunn said it was the consensus of the 13 members that they will need people with specialized training and that the inquiry should be "a long range" affair conducted over the next two years.

"None of us have the proper background," Gunn declared.

Gunn said it was the general

feeling, too, that the investigation should concern itself with the practices and problems at the various institutions seeking solutions instead of trying to make headlines.

"All of us feel that things can be improved upon," Gunn declared.

The committee had no bill before it, he noted, but was acting under a House rule which states in part:

"It shall be the duty of each committee to inquire into the condition and administration of the laws relating to the subjects which it has in charge; to

investigate the conduct and look to the responsibility of all public officers and agents concerned; and to suggest such measures as will correct abuses, protect the public interests, and promote the public welfare."

"I think," Gunn said, "that this committee could conduct this investigation either while the legislature is in session or after it adjourns."

But, he added, penology and psychology are "highly specialized fields" and perhaps should

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 2)

Assembly At Glance



Mental hospital investigation approved. Page 1.

Republicans oppose Godwin sales tax proposal. Page 1.

ABC Board chairman says whisky-by-the-drink would need close supervision. Page 7.

Minimum driving age raised to 16. Page 7.

Butler again introduces Roanoke Metropolitan Area Study Commission bill. Page 7.

Further study requested on poll tax repeal proposal. Page 7.

GOP Bloc Opposes Godwin Sales Tax

RICHMOND — Sixteen Republicans joined Monday in "unanimous disapproval" of the sales tax bill Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. hopes to get through the General Assembly.

Debate will begin Wednesday in the 100-member House with the possibility the 12 GOP members will hold the deciding votes on some of the controversial amendments to be offered on the floor.

The GOP's objections to the administration's sales tax bill was announced at a special press conference attended by most of the Republican minority.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the GOP

caucus, said the Republicans were "shocked" at some of the provisions of the multimillion dollar tax bill and wanted the governor to know their objections now so they cannot be accused of "lying in wait."

The GOP spokesman said

By
Melville
Carico

Times
Political
Writer



Republicans will not vote to raise the state tax to 3 per cent in 1968, feel "local" option" under which cities and counties can add 1 per cent, will create confusion, and that they will insist on some tax relief for individuals.

Butler said, in answer to a question, a "substantial majority" of the 12 house members will vote against the bill when it comes up for final passage unless it is radically changed by amendments on the floor.

"A large majority of our 16 members wants to vote for a statewide sales tax at this session but we cannot do so unless we can justify it on the grounds that the revenues derived will be applied to essential state services and responsibilities," the Republicans said in a prepared statement read by Butler at the start of the press conference.

A big bloc of Democrats in the House will attempt to substitute a modified version of the 3 per cent sales tax and distribution formula recommended by the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council (VALC) for the governor's bill. Godwin's bill provides a 2 per cent tax to become 3 per cent in 1968, with cities and counties allowed to impose a 1 per cent of their own.

Butler said the GOP is "reserving judgment" on whether it will support the VALC substitute.

He conceded the GOP has not formulated a sales tax program but said, in all likelihood, the Republicans will have amendments of their own.

Butler said the GOP believes that it is the responsibility of Godwin to take the leadership in

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)



Staff Photo

Panelists (from left) Kellam, McDowell, Butler at UR; Dr. James A. Moncure Moderates

Kellam Sees End of Pay-as-You-Go

Continued From First Page

process that could take several years. "By the time we get around to the people of Virginia voting on it," he said, "it will not be the sacred cow it is now."

McDowell suggested, "I don't see how we can continue the hypocrisy of continuing pay-as-you-go while the counties are burdened with debt."

"Privates Go Along"

Butler characterized the dominant Democratic organization as a group of "superannuated generals and docile privates." Changes in the organization have occurred, he said, for an obvious reason: "When you change the generals, the privates go along."

Democratic leadership has changed its course "suddenly, dramatically and drastically," according to Butler, because Republicans hammered away at needed changes and because the people demanded new courses.

The current General Assembly is "progressive," he said, but how long the leadership will continue, the Republican leader said, is open to question. Of Godwin, Butler asserted, "The only time he has been challenged, he has faltered. In the community college bill, he allowed politics to remove several colleges."

He said Kellam controls the Democrats and direction of the party is likely to be toward the liberal, national Democratic party.

Kellam said that what has been called the "organization" has consistently changed with the times in response to the needs and desires of the people.

Kellam countered a McDowell contention that the heart of the

organization had been, until late, in rural Southside Virginia when the Democrat said "the organization doesn't get all its strength from the counties. It does pretty good in the cities, too. It has not been a government by rural direction; it has been a government by co-operation of cities and counties."

"It has always added new faces and always offered new

ideas," the Democratic leader said.

McDowell offered his theory that Virginia politics has been dominated for 100 years by one political organization and his additional theory that "we are at the end of domination by that organization and new forces are forming a new organization." He said the old power came into being in Reconstruc-

tion days when the prime issues were debt and the Negro—issues that "until now" have continued to dominate.

"The Republican Party has the greatest chance in its history to emerge and to amount to something," the columnist said. Later in the discussion, however, discussing future political alignments, McDowell said, "I think the problem really is with Mr. Butler's party."

Since the Democrats are roughly in the middle-of-the-road, will the Republicans go "the Mississippi way," or will they "continue in the (Ted) Dalton tradition—a little to the left of the state Democrats?"

Butler said he felt the state Republicans would maintain their "perfectly consistent philosophy" of conservatism on the national level and advocacy on the state level of exercising responsibility lest states' rights be abdicated.

Of the new Conservative party, he said, "I think the Conservatives will find that their home is in the Republican party."

That assertion brought a rebuttal from Kellam who said Republican gubernatorial candidate Linwood Holton refused even to meet with Conservative leaders during the campaign and the state Republicans generally disclaimed Goldwaterism during the gubernatorial race.

Under questioning from McDowell, Kellam refused to speculate on possible primary battles this summer with Sens. Harry Byrd Jr. and A. Willis Roberson possibly being challenged by Rep. W. Pat Jennings, and State Sen. William B. Spong Jr. or William Battle. He did say "there is a change on the part of the people of Virginia and the leadership of Virginia recognizes it."

Predicted by Kellam

By Robert Holland

A man considered a prime political mover in Virginia's Democratic party declared last night he believes Virginians are ready to cast aside the traditional pay-as-you-go policies of state government.

Political pundits are likely to attach some significance to the statement because it was made by Sidney B. Kellam of Virginia Beach, Democratic national committeeman, a power behind the current dominant organization and a leader in Governor Godwin's election coalition.

"I don't think we are going to see Virginia go on a spending spree," Kellam said, "but I have a feeling that the people of Virginia are not afraid of debt, not afraid of bond issues, not afraid of foregoing pay-as-you-go."

His comment was made in a question-and-answer period during a panel discussion of Vir-

ginia politics at the University of Richmond. Other panelists were Republican Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, House Minority leader, and Charles McDowell Jr., columnist and Washington correspondent for The Times-Dispatch.

Considerable Change

More than 500 persons came to UR's Cannon Memorial Chapel, despite the rainy weather, to hear a sometimes tongue-in-cheek, sometimes crisply serious exposition of things political.

All three men viewed Virginia as undergoing considerable change. But Butler and Kellam disagreed on why the changes are taking place and who is behind them.

On revoking pay-as-you-go, a bulwark for years of Byrd-directed policy, Butler said the change would require alterations in the State Constitution, a

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

Legislative Roundup

Del. Butler Sponsor Of Plan To Create Industrial Council

From Staff and AP Dispatches

RICHMOND — Del. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke was chief sponsor of a plan offered yesterday in the House of Delegates to create a Virginia industrial construction council.

The council would be empowered to issue tax-free revenue bonds and insure mortgages up to an aggregate of \$30 million to promote new industry.

On the council would be the state director of industrial development and planning and eight other members appointed by the governor. The council would have \$1 million appropri-

ated from the state treasury to carry out provisions of the plan.

Driving Laws

Legislation to update Virginia's law on automatic reckless driving was approved yesterday by the Senate Courts of Justice Committee. Under the proposed changes conviction of reckless driving is provided if the accused drivers is exceeding 75

miles an hour on any highway where the speed limit is 55 m.p.h. or less. Conviction would be automatic if the motorist exceeds 80 m.p.h. where the limit is 60 m.p.h.

Gives Views

The former director of Virginia's penal system believes that the division of corrections

should be separated from the State Department of Welfare and Institutions. Maj. W. Frank Smith Jr. gave his views yesterday before a joint hearing of the Senate and House Welfare Committees on a bill calling for the separation.

Action Put Off

Because of the extended

chases by churches and purchases of American and Virginia flags.

And, by refusing to exempt groceries from the levy, the House risked the displeasure of the state's No. 1 grocery buyers—mothers.

A Good Point

Clerk George Rich of the afternoon committee meetings

House rose to make the usual announcements as the House was ready to adjourn yesterday.

"The Committee on Public Institutions will not hold the meeting scheduled for 4:30."

Rich had a good point.

The hour was already 8:45 p.m. and the House had just wound up its prolonged sales tax debate which washed out all

Butler Hassles With Committee On Poll Tax Repeal

RICHMOND (AP) — The House Privileges and Elections Committee heard a series of witnesses call for repeal of the poll tax today, got into a minor squabble with a Republican legislator, and then gave the repeal measures to a subcommittee.

The minor-class hassle came when Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the assembly's GOP caucus, said the committee members "have closed their minds on this. Some are closed one way and some the other."

He then turned to Dr. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Negro Virginia Teachers Association, who had appeared as president of the Virginia Independent Voters League in urging poll tax repeal.

"If you didn't have a deal," he told Picott, "you've wasted your time here. If you did have a deal, you'd better get on up to the third floor (where the governor's office is) because your people made the difference in the election."

Del. John Warren Cooke of Mathews, House floor leader

and committee chairman, told Butler "I believe your remarks are completely out of order." He was joined by committee members T. Coleman Andrews Jr. of Richmond-Henrico and Lacey E. Putney of Bedford in denying the closed mind charge.

"I previously was unalterably opposed to poll tax repeal," Putney said, "but now I have a completely open mind on the matter."

Butler apologized to the committee and to Picott. Cooke said that the committee had not been offended, to which Butler

replied:

"I take your remarks as a reprimand. When someone as mild of manner as you speaks out, you've apparently been offended deeply. I sincerely apologize."

The testimony of the witnesses urging poll tax repeal ran along the same lines—the measure was adopted originally to disfranchise Negroes but times have changed.

Del. Stanley C. Walker of Norfolk said "the people want Virginia to step forward and do something before the federal

courts step in."

"The poll tax has been embalmed by practice and public opinion," said Del. Bernard Levin of Norfolk, "and the courts are preparing the funeral."

Del. A. A. Campbell of Wytheville noted that arguments for keeping the poll tax centered on the contention it enabled only bona fide residents to vote. He proposed amending the repeal resolution to provide that any one who did not vote within two years would be prohibited from voting again until he re-registered.

Campbell's amendment called for reregistration at least six months before the next election. This was opposed by speakers representing the YWCA, Virginia League of Women Voters, the Diocesan Council of Catholic Women, the Virginia Division of the American Association of University Women and the state AFL-CIO as being too long.

They all said a 30 to 60-day cut-off before election day would be sufficient.

Most of the speakers said they urged repeal of the poll

tax only as a prerequisite to voting, but some said they'd like to see it repealed entirely.

Yesterday the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee sent out a measure calling for an 11-member study commission to decide whether the poll tax should be repealed. This could lead to an advisory referendum early next year.

Named to the House P&E subcommittee were Dels. D. French Slaughter Jr. of Culpeper, Lyman Harrell of Emporia and Garnett Moore of Pulaski.

The Roanoke World-News

Thursday, February 17, 1966

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THE ROANOKE TIMES, Friday, February 18, 1966.

Butler Sounds Off—Then Apologizes

RICHMOND (AP) — The House Privileges and Elections Committee had not been offended, to which Butler replied:

"I take your remarks as a reprimand. When someone as mild of manner as you speaks out, you've apparently been offended deeply. I sincerely apologize."

Del. A. A. Campbell of Wytheville noted that arguments for keeping the poll tax centered on the contention it enabled only bona fide residents to vote. He

GIs Wounded Santo Domingo

SANTO DOMINGO, Feb. 15—

Del. Butler Proposes Income Tax Deduction

From AP Dispatches

RICHMOND—A measure which would permit deductions on state income taxes for payment of the sales tax was offered today by Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke.

The commissioner of taxation would be authorized to prepare tables of amounts deductible based on the income level and the number of members in a taxpayer's family.

Another Republican proposal—this one with Del. Arthur H. Giesen Jr. of Staunton as chief patron—would abolish the State Compensation Board and turn its duties of fixing salaries for local-state constitutional of-

ficers over to the local governing bodies.

The House passed a bill calling for licensing and certification of social workers.

Del. Clive Duval of Fairfax and five others dropped in a measure to permit local referendum on whether tuition grants should be made.

The House adjourned at 12:42 p.m. until noon Monday.

In floor action the House advanced for probable passage Monday a bill to create the Virginia Industrial Building Authority. Under its terms, the authority could guarantee up to 40 per cent of the cost of additions or construction of a new industrial plant.

American paratroopers wounded, one critically, by a mortar grenade or bomb Tuesday night.

American Jeep patrols were under heavy fire before the grenade

(AP Photo)

Poll Tax 'Deal' Suggested by Butler

A Republican suggestion of a poll tax "deal" between Governor Godwin and his Negro supporters touched off a brisk flurry of words before the House Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday.

The badinage enlivened an otherwise routine hearing on poll tax repeal measures, which the committee later referred to a three-man subcommittee for further study.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, GOP minority leader in the Assembly, stepped up to speak for poll tax repeal near the end of the hearing.

NEARBY SAT Dr. J. Rupert Picott, who had spoken earlier in his role of president of the Virginia Independent Voters League, a Negro organization that had supported Godwin in last year's election.

Picott had remarked, jocularly, that his organization had had "some little bit to do with the election of the present administration" and that it strongly supported removal of the poll tax payment as a voting prerequisite.

Butler began, also half-jokingly, by saying it appeared committee members' minds were closed, and that it might



Del. Butler (left) Tosses Words on Poll Tax at House Committee
He Apologized to Group and Also to Dr. J. R. Picott (right)

be the best way to get anything done was to have it sent down by the Governor.

The GOP leader then half-turned toward Picott and said, "You and your people were the margin of error last fall" when Godwin defeated the Republican nominee, Linwood Holton of Roanoke.

"IF YOU DO have a deal," Butler added, "you had better go to the third floor . . . Otherwise, you were taken . . ."

A trace of a frown glided over the face of Committee Chairman John Warren Cooke.

He suggested calmly that the committee had "always indulged you" in hearing Butler speak before it, but this time he thought what Butler said was "out of order."

Other committee members murmured similar thoughts.

Butler started to apologize.

Del. T. Coleman Andrews Jr. of Richmond, a committee member, interrupted to say "my mind is not closed" on the poll tax issue.

Another committeeman, Del.

Lacey E. Putney of Bedford, said he wanted it known, too, that though he had always opposed repeal measures in the past, he now was inclined seriously to consider the repeal proposals.

BUTLER SAID he was sorry if he had offended the committee.

"You haven't offended the committee," Cooke broke in. "What you said was just out of order."

Butler said he would "accept the reprimand and offer my apologies—I've always received the most courteous treatment from this committee."

Dr. Picott spoke up, smilingly: "Turn around this way and apologize to me, too."

Butler bowed and complied, also with a smile.

Cooke then referred a batch of five poll tax measures to a subcommittee composed of Dels. D. French Slaughter Jr. of Culpeper, Lyman C. Harrell Jr. of Emporia and Garnett Moore of Pulaski.

ALL THE VOICES raised at the poll tax hearing, meanwhile, were unanimous in urging the committee to approve one or another of several proposed constitutional amendments to sever the poll tax from the ballot.

Republican Del. Rufus V. McCoy of Dickenson led off by saying: "Let's do one thing in Virginia before the Supreme Court steps in and makes us do it."

This was a reference to expectations that the United States Supreme Court will act this year to knock out the state poll tax for local and state elections.

Democratic delegates who spoke for repeal included Dels. W. R. Durland of Fairfax, J. Warren White, Stanley Walker and Bernard Levin of Norfolk and A. A. Campbell of Wytheville.

CAMPBELL proposed that the repeal plan should include provisions for permanent registration, to be renewed automatically by the act of voting.

Once registered, however, failure to vote in two successive general elections would take a registrant off the eligible list. He would have to

register again at least six months before the next general election in which he wished to participate.

Del. J. M. Thomson of Alexandria suggested this might be discriminatory, in that persons who never had registered still would be permitted to register until 30 days before election day. Other speakers also indicated disagreement with the six-month deadline—a span of time now required in poll tax payments prior to election day.

Campbell, meanwhile, urged the House committee not to go for the poll tax study plan recommended by its Senate counterpart, which called for a study and an advisory referendum.

TO CAMPBELL, that amounted to having the people "vote on whether they want to vote" again for keeps in a mandatory statewide referendum that would determine the fate of specific constitutional amendments. And it could mean delaying the process by an extra two years or more.

"Is that any way for us in this Legislature to run the state of Virginia?" he asked. "If you gentlemen feel the people have the right to vote on this matter, you can report out the right kind of resolution and let them do it properly."

Dr. Picott told the committee that the \$1.50 annual poll tax payment can constitute a burden in conjunction with other demands on the limited budgets of low-income families.

"LET'S GET rid of the poll tax in the true spirit of what I like to say is the new democracy stirring in Virginia," Dr. Picott said. "Strike a great blow for liberty!"

As other speakers urged approval of the repeal proposals, Del. W. C. Daniel of Danville remarked he had "always looked on the poll tax as a purifying agent" in Virginia elections.

Those favoring repeal measures included representatives of the League of Women Voters, American Association of University Women, AFL-CIO union, parent-teacher associations and the Diocesan Council of Catholic Women.

Roanoke Metropolitan Area Study Proposed in Butler Assembly Bill

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND—Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, chairman of the Republican caucus, Monday began another try to get legislation creating a Roanoke metropolitan area study commission.

A similar bill passed the House two years ago but died in a Senate committee.

"The important thing is to create an authority that would endeavor to find a solution to the governmental problems constantly arising from the continuing urbanization of the Roanoke Valley," Butler declared.

The new bill is similar to the 1964 version except that it makes the commission eligible to accept federal grants and allows the designated representatives

from Roanoke, Salem, Vinton and Roanoke County to expand the membership to include representatives of other governing bodies.

"Growing ties with Botetourt County and Franklin County suggest that these communities, at a later date, might wish to participate," Butler declared.

Butler emphasized that the commission could be created only if the local governing bodies adopt resolutions stating that the commission is desirable.

And, Butler declared, the commission would be advisory only and would not supplant any present governing body, agency, or planning commission.

Butler said the governing bodies might be able to create a joint commission themselves

but, he declared, "No such commission has been forthcoming without aid in the last four years although there has been general recognition of the need for such."

"I am not at all satisfied, however," Butler added, "that such a commission entered into by voluntary agreement would be eligible to receive federal aid."

Butler said he thinks the commission would be "very helpful" whether it qualifies for financial help from Washington.

"This commission could determine what course of action or degree of consolidation or combination of governmental functions would produce the best results in terms of orderly growth and development of the Roanoke Valley," Butler declared.

Del. Butler Introduces Metro Bill

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND — Del. M. Caldwell Butler today introduced a bill to create a Roanoke Metropolitan Area Study Commission.

A similar bill of his failed to get out of a House committee in 1962, and another in 1964 passed the House but died in a Senate committee.

The commission would be an advisory body only. It would not replace any governing body or agency and would be set up only when the four governing bodies of Roanoke County adopted resolutions declaring the necessity for and the desirability of such a commission.

This commission would determine what course of action or degree of consolidation or combination of governmental functions would produce the best results for orderly growth and development of the Roanoke Valley.

"The important thing is to create an authority that would endeavor to find a solution to the governmental problems constantly arising from the continuing urbanization of the Roanoke Valley," said Butler.

The new bill provides that governing bodies of adjoining counties, such as Botetourt and Franklin, could join the commission.

Changes in the bill's language make the commission eligible to receive federal grants.

Pass Delegate Butler's

Delegate M. Caldwell Butler is engaged in a third effort to have the Legislature authorize establishment of an agency to study governmental problems of the Roanoke Valley communities. It is to be hoped that his proposal fares better this time than it did at the least regular session when, after being approved by the House, it failed to clear the Senate committee.

Creation of a study commission would commit the localities to no specific course of action, such as consolidation of their governments or joint operation of any of their services. The study group would not come into being except by the expressed wish of the separate gov-

ernments of the valley. Under Mr. Butler's plan, a commission representing the various communities would play no more than an advisory role.

Even with such a limited function, a commission would, in our opinion, be useful. It would at least provide a forum in which the common interests of the metropolitan area could be discussed and encourage the focusing of public attention upon them.

It is evident that because of increasing pressures of growth the independent governmental entities of Roanoke Valley cannot continue to exist side by side without confusion and conflict unless broader areas of cooperation can be opened up. The Butler bill would not inhibit any local government's freedom of action. It would, however, help direct thinking upon our mutual problems and the relationship between neighbors with a community of interest. That could only be a benefit to everyone in the valley.

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Editorial View

6 Roanoke World-News, Wednesday, February 23, 1966

'Home City' Annexation Judge Sought

RICHMOND—Roanoke together with other cities of the state has a vital interest in annexation legislation introduced in the House of Delegates on Monday — final day for offering new bills.

Dels. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke and James M. Thomson of Alexandria are the sponsors of similar measures which seek to bring about a greater degree of fairness in annexation suits, particularly as to the composition of the court.

Under the Constitution one of the judges automatically must come from the circuit court of the county affected while the other two members selected by the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court of Appeals must reside in remote areas. The home judge almost invariably becomes chairman of the court panel and carries tremendous weight with his fellows.

This constitutional provision pointedly excludes having a judge from the petitioning city. Thus, the city has one strike against it before the hearing of evidence starts.

★ ★

Anderson's bill would "permit" the judge of a city filing an annexation suit to sit on the court. Thomson's measure goes a bit further, stating that if the circuit judge of a county subject to having an area annexed is appointed to the annexation court then the judge of the Hustings or Corporation Court of the annexing city "must" be appointed to the panel of judges.

In some instances the circuit judge presides in both city and county courts, as is the case in Roanoke, and this further complicates the matter. Very few instances occur where the local judge disqualifies himself, which probably would be preferable.

The ideal annexation court would be constituted of three

judges all from a distance and with no interest in either city or county involved. A bill which contains this proposition is awaiting action by a Senate committee.

There is a strong likelihood that the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns might combine features of the Anderson and Thomson bills when it meets Thursday but whether a measure will see daylight on the floor of the House is still doubtful. Cities gained strength under the last reapportionment of seats but urbanized county areas remain likely to side with the counties rather than with the cities in a showdown.

★ ★

Incidentally, Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke received only tacit support from his city colleague, Del. Anderson, as Butler's pet scheme of a Roanoke Valley governmental study commission again was reported out of the same committee to the House floor with only so-so chances of ever being enacted.

Anderson declined to be a patron, although he moved approval of the bill, because he fears it may be used by opponents of valley-wide consolidation, which he strongly favors.

Butler's bill has been offered twice before—in 1962 and 1964—being passed by the House in 1964 but dying in Senate committee. It would require the approval of all four governments in the valley before a study commission could be created. The only new feature now is that such a study would be eligible for federal assistance funds. Mr. Butler apparently has little faith that current efforts toward consolidation will get anywhere.

This leaves the question of whether a study commission would prove of any value if voluntary approaches already have failed.

M.C.A.

Study Commission May Slow Merger, Anderson Believes

By Ozzie Osborne

World-News Capitol Correspondent

RICHMOND — Setting up a Study Commission could slow the consolidation movement in the Roanoke Valley, Del. Willis M. Anderson said yesterday.

He made the comment when Del. M. Caldwell Butler's bill that would allow the setting up of a commission came before the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

★ ★

Anderson, a member of the committee, said that despite his misgivings, he would like to move that the committee report the bill out. It did unanimously.

Anderson said that he declined to go on the bill with Butler when asked, even though he thinks the bill "could be used as a vehicle for progress in the valley."

He said, however, that he wanted the bill to be "Mr. Butler's and not mine."

Anderson said he believes in the objectives of the Butler bill and thinks it could be useful in promoting valley cooperation.

Anderson said also that "I favor consolidation (in the valley) and have for years."

Butler's bill now goes to the Senate Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

A similar bill of his died there in 1964.

Sen. William B. Hopkins, who is on that committee, declined to say yesterday whether he favors Butler's bill.

He said he has not read it and

therefore couldn't comment on it intelligently.

He noted, however, that legislation has already been introduced calling for a state-wide study of annexation and consolidation.

Butler told the House Counties, Cities and Towns Committee yesterday that he would never bring a similar bill back, even if the people of Roanoke City "in their good wisdom" see fit to send him back to the House.

★ ★

The commission as proposed by the legislation introduced by

Butler would be made up of 11 members.

It would study governmental operations in Roanoke, Salem, Vinton and Roanoke County and determine if, in the interests of efficiency, some functions of the subdivisions could be combined.

The commission could also make valley-wide studies of such things as natural resources, transportation, housing, land use and economic development.

The commission would become active upon the adoption by the four governing bodies of resolutions stating that such a commission was desirable.



M. Caldwell Butler
His bill debated



Willis M. Anderson
Has misgivings

The Roanoke World-News

Wednesday, February 23, 1966

state are opposed to it," A. A. Campbell of Wytheville, who was chairman of the subcommittee, told reporters after the committee hearing. The bill creates a Virginia

Turk Proposal Bans Conflict Of Interests

RICHMOND—Sen. James C. Turk of Radford Friday introduced a conflict of interests bill in the Senate.

The bill would prohibit members of the legislature from practicing or appearing before most state agencies for compensation.

It would also prohibit any legislator from acting as attorney for any "agent, department, division, institution, or agency" of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The only exception would be where the work was obtained on a bid basis.

The bill would put an end to an old practice in Virginia—that of hiring lawyers to do right-of-way and other work for the State Highway Department.

Some dispute arose over this practice during the 1964 session when it was revealed that many legislators — (all Democrats) — had done a substantial amount of work for the department.

The practice was also strongly criticized in last fall's gubernatorial campaign by A. Linwood Holton, the GOP candidate for governor.

House Approves Servicemen's Pay Exemption Bill

RICHMOND (AP) — A bill exempting from state income taxes the pay of servicemen for duty in any area the President may declare a war zone passed the House of Delegates unanimously Friday.

The bill also exempts from state income tax a serviceman's pay for the time he may be hospitalized from injuries or wounds suffered in a war zone.

Other bills that passed the House Friday included:

—Del. Tom Frost's bill to increase from 75 to 80 miles an hour the speed justifying license suspension on intersstate highways.

—Del. Roy Smith's bill to have school boards furnish free textbooks to children of the indigent.

—Del. E. B. Pendleton Jr.'s bill to lift from \$50 to \$100 the minimum damage figure for required reporting of highway accidents.

"This year it would be hogs, next year sheep and the next year cattle," is the way Campbell described the farmers' objections to the bill.

He said the \$35,000 a year to finance the commission, if one is needed, should come out of State Department of Agriculture appropriations.

Campbell said he will vote against the bill in the House.

It was introduced by Del. Sam E. Pope of Southampton County and sharp words were exchanged at a committee hearing between farmers and meat packers before the bill was referred to a subcommittee composed of Campbell and Del. Carrington Williams of Fairfax.

Butler Bill Asks Relief To Taxpayer

RICHMOND (AP) — Several proposals to provide some relief for Virginia taxpayers were introduced Friday in the House of Delegates.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke and nine others introduced a measure, which would permit deduction on state income taxes for payment of the sales tax.

Butler's bill would authorize the state tax commissioner to prepare tables of deduction based on the income level and the number of members in a taxpayer's family.

Del. A. R. Giesen of Augusta County was joined by 14 other delegates on a resolution which would express the General Assembly's sentiment for repeal of local personal property taxes on household goods and personal effects.

The resolution noted that localities will receive sufficient revenue under their share of the state sales tax to make up for revenue they would lose by repealing the local tax. And, it added, the personal property taxes "are difficult to assess and collect on a fair and equitable basis."

Del. D. G. Pendleton of Amherst and 14 others called for eliminating the first bracket on the income tax. This is the bracket that imposed a 2 per cent tax on the first \$3,000 of taxable income.

His measure also would increase the rate in the third bracket from 5 to 6 per cent on taxable income over \$5,000.

Del. Carrington Williams of Arlington introduced a bill which would cut the rate on the first \$3,000 of taxable income from 2 to 1 per cent.

"It would be," he said, "the same as reducing the sales tax by 1 per cent."

Del. William M. Dudley of Lynchburg commented that he believed some tax reduction should be granted. Del. John Warren Cooke of Mathews, House floor leader and a patron of the sales tax bill, responded:

"Why would we reduce taxes on the one hand when we have just raised them with the sales tax?"

"I believe," Dudley answered, "that we reduce taxes in this bill by giving the merchants a \$33 million break" by repealing the wholesale and retail merchants taxes.

Howell Drops Plans To Seek Vote on Liquor

RICHMOND (AP) — Sen. Henry E. Howell Jr. of Norfolk said Friday he has abandoned any thought of proposing at this General Assembly legislation for a statewide referendum on liquor by the drink.

Earlier in the week Howell lost in his effort to win committee approval of his proposal to give Norfolk and Virginia Beach local option to permit the sale of cocktails and mixed drinks in licensed restaurants, hotels and motels.

After the Senate Welfare Committee killed his bill, Howell said he was "giving careful consideration" to a statewide approach. However, in a statement Friday, the senator said a statewide referendum would cost the taxpayers \$250,000, and the expenditure "under the circumstances" was not justified.

chairman; Sen. Waverly; Sen. Lane of Danville; Sen. M. Sr. of Wise County; ward O. McCue Jr. of Lottsville; Sen. E. Almer of the Eastern Shore; Sen. Woodrow Bird of Bland County; Sen. Joseph C. Hutchens of Lawrenceville; Sen. Leslie Campbell of Ashland; Sen. B. and Sen. Burruss.

McCoy Seeks To Reopen Lunch Case

RICHMOND — Del. Rufus V. McCoy of Dickenson County says he signed statements to back up his claim that some school children in Dickenson go hungry at lunchtime.

"I'm going to open the case back up," he said.

Earlier this week, the House Education Committee killed a bill of McCoy's calling for free lunches for all indigent school children. McCoy, ailing at the time, was not at the meeting.

The committee had told J. G. Blount Jr., fiscal director for the State Department of Education, to look into McCoy's charges. He did.

Blount said the Dickenson County School Board refuted McCoy's charges.

Blount said the federal free lunch program is for all children.

McCoy is a former Dickenson County schoolteacher. He said earlier he feared any State Department of Education investigation of his charges would be a "whitewash."

Some Low Growls Heard But Dog Bill Nears Passage

RICHMOND (AP)—One Southwest Virginia senator was heard Friday emitting a low baying sound, another sought to include the coon dog, but:

The Virginia Senate went along with Sen. Fred W. Bateman of Newport News and left unamended his bill to give the commonwealth an official dog, the American fox hound. The bill comes up for passage Monday.

In defense of the proposal, Bateman read to the Senate a letter from a fox hound named "Mouse" who viewed the legislation as an honor the breed would forever cherish.

Other senators relished the idea of getting into the act, and Sen. E. O. McCue facetiously proposed the alley cat for official cat designation.

"That's not pertinent to the issue before the Senate. I don't want to contaminate my fox hound bill," replied Bateman.

And to guide the senators in voting, Bateman added Virginia has some 70,000 fox hounds, and possibly as many as 100,000 fox hunters.

